The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, No. 70 Fifth avenue.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers (one week) 15 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00, postage prepaid.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, contains all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per year (52 issues), $1 75; in Clubs of Twenty and over $1 25, postage pre-paid; one copy gratis to the getter-up of a Club. *The money must always accompany the order, and in no instances can these terms be deviated from.*

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS. 1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he is a subscriber or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ REMITTANCES must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks or Drafts. If possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by Mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

VOL. XIII. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 28, 1876. NO. 200.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

South Side Secession Bill Passed.

Minority Report on Water Bonds and Penn Avenue.

PETROFF AND LYNOTT TO BE TRIED.

Attorney General Lear Confirmed

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., April 27, 1876.

SENATE.

The Boom Investigating Committee made a preliminary report, simply setting forth the charges made against Senator Boyer by Representative Andre, of Berks, corroborated by Representative Conrad, that Boyer made himself responsible for the payment to Andre of $200 for his influence toward having the Boom bill amended. The committee make no recommendations, merely submitting the testimony of the accusers and accused.

Mr. Ermentrout testified to the good character of Representative Andre sustained at home.

Mr. Boyer asked that a committee of five be appointed to report upon his case, which was agreed to.

The Mount Washington and Union Secession bill passed, and has gone to the Governor.

Recess.

The Senate met in afternoon session at four o'clock. A large number of House appropriation bills and bills of a local character were passed on third reading, while two passed second reading, and many were considered on first reading.

The Governor sent to the Senate the following appointments, which were confirmed: Hon. George Lear, county of Bucks, was unanimously confirmed as Attorney General; Hiram L. Mercashan, Superintendent of Public Instruction for a term of four years; Ex-Senator John Scott, of Pittsburgh, D. B. McCreary, of Erie, and Chas. E. Boyle, of Uniontown, were appointed managers of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane at Dixmont, to fill vacancies occasioned by the State having become a stockholder under the act of 1857; William E. Russell, to be inspector of steam engines and steam boilers for Allegheny county, for a term of two years; James A. Beaumont, to be Assistant General with the rank of major general; Wm. H. Barker, of Pittsburgh, to be notary public; Joseph King, to be Justice of the Peace of the borough of Sharon, county of Mercer.

The Governor transmitted copies of a communication from the Secretary of War, General Humphreys, Chief of the Corps of Engineers, United States Army, and Major Merrill, Engineer in Chief of the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio river, calling attention to the necessity for legislation by the State of Pennsylvania to provide for the cession of jurisdiction over lands within the limits of this State required for sites of locks and dams on the Ohio river.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Carson submitted the report of the committee appointed to investigate the Pittsburgh water works. [It will be found in another column—ED. COM.]

The House bill defining and suppressing vagrancy was discussed and amended. An attempt was made to send back the Boom bill to the Senate, which resulted in another futile discussion, in the midst of which the House adjourned.

The House met in afternoon session at three o'clock. The tenth clause was stricken out of the Duquesne Inclined Railway bill, and as amended passed finally by a unanimous vote.

The Ventilation bill came up, the question being on concurring in the Senate amendments. Messrs. Long, Jackson, Foster, Mitchell and others spoke in its favor, but owing to the fact that the Senate had amended by striking out the Secretary of Internal Affairs from the appointing power, the Democrats having caucused, voted the motion down. The bill now goes to a committee of conference.

A motion was made by Mr. Reighard that a committee of five be appointed to consider the case against Senators charged with violation of the Constitution in the passage of the Boom bill. This was debated by Messrs. Wolfe, Reighard, Christy, Gunester and others, without reaching any conclusion.

Mr. Petroff offered the following resolution, which was agreed to:

WHEREAS, I, as a member of this House, did, on Wednesday, April 26, 1876, rise in my place in the House and demand a hearing at the bar of the House of certain allegations contained in the majority report of the committee appointed to investigate whether there had been any misconduct on the part of members of the House in the passage of Senate bill No. 21; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House will proceed to try the allegations made against myself in that connection at the bar thereof, at the session of the House to be held on Monday morning next at eleven o'clock, and five managers to conduct the case on the part of the House.

A motion was made to reconsider the vote by which the above resolution was adopted, and led to a lengthy debate by Messrs. Faunce, Lynott, Huhn and others until the hour of adjournment.

The House met in evening session at 8 o'clock. During the course of the evening Mr. Lynott arose and offered a resolution that the House, in open session, hear and try his case after the trial of Petroff. This gave rise to a bitter, noisy and acrimonious debate, in the midst of which Mr. Hayes offered a resolution that Lynott having been proven guilty of violating his oath of office, be expelled.

Speaker Patterson ruled this out of order, and the noise and confusion worse confounded continued, there being frequent motions to adjourn. A vote being finally reached, Lynott's resolution was adopted, and the House adjourned in a violent uproar, which continued long after adjournment.

The following will be offered to-morrow by Smith and O'Neill as the minority report of the committee investigating the Pittsburgh water bond indebtedness and Penn Avenue act:

It is not for your committee to pass upon the question whether the city has reached the limits of indebtedness permitted by the Constitution, further than to present the facts upon which the question must be decided. The assessed valuation for the year ending December 31, 1873, was $32,242,286; that for the year ending December 31st, 1874, was $176,787,603. Now, if the last assessment, completed and definitely ascertained sometime during the year 1874, is to be taken as the assessed valuation January 1st, 1874, the date of the adoption of the Constitution, then the amount of the city debt did not on January 1st, 1874, exceed seven per centum, and the city does not come within the provisions of the section of the Constitution. If the valuation made in 1873 and the only valuation ascertained January 1, 1874, is to be taken as the valuation, then the city does come within the provision. It is a very grave question whether any provision in the Constitution can be allowed to interfere with contracts made prior to its adoption, as contracts for all improvements in the city of Pittsburgh were. Some of the recent decisions of the courts of law would seem to indicate that this question ought to be answered in the negative. It would be a waste of words to have been already spent, should it be impossible for the city to proceed with the completion of her water works. Some plan ought to be devised looking toward their early completion, so that the money of the taxpayers which has been already expended be not expended in vain.

The Governor signed the bill making an appropriation of $89,800 to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane at Dixmont, which covers the appropriation for last and the current years.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., April 26, 1876.

The Senate to-day cleared its calendar of every bill on it, except one reported with a negative recommendation. Six bills were passed finally, including the General Appropriation bill and the Miners' Ventilation bill, twenty passed second reading and two first reading. The calendar to-morrow will contain twenty bills on third reading, all of which will be disposed of finally, three on second reading and thirty on first reading, and the probability is that, at the close of the week, it will have all its work attended to.

The House, on the contrary, has over three hundred bills yet to act on, and fails to pass upon more than five or ten daily. The bulk of the business before it must fall to the ground, unless the session be extended, which is not probable. It is reported that an effort will be made in the House to extend the day of adjournment; but as there is no necessity for it which is not traceable to the blundering incapacity of the House, the chances are decidedly against any extension of the session. If any one loses by this shortcoming of the popular branch, let him lay the blame on the Democratic incapables who control that body.

The General Appropriation bill came over from the House two weeks ago next Friday and has passed the Senate finally within these two weeks, after being nearly altogether remodeled by the Finance Committee. It took the House three months to do the same work.

The Ventilation bill was considerably amended in the Senate, all the amendments having been made satisfactory to both the operators and the miners, the two having come to an amicable understanding as to all of them. The operators do not concede the necessity of the bill, nor do they like the bill sufficiently to wish its passage; but they are understood as having consented, through their representative here, to the amendments made in the Senate. The bill passed by a vote of 43 to 2, the nays being Messrs. Rockwell, of Bradford, and Shimer, of Northampton.

Mr. Wood voted for the bill, but made a decidedly strong speech against it, because it did not discriminate as to the mines to which it is applicable. He admitted the necessity of some kind of a bill, but thought this too sweeping in its details. Nevertheless, while regretting that it went so far in its provisions, he felt it his duty to vote for it.

The Committee of Constitutional Reform to-day reported back, with a negative recommendation, the bill to fix the salaries of all county officers in counties containing less than 150,000 inhabitants, and compelling the payment into the county treasuries of all fees in excess of the salaries. This ordinarily is fatal to a bill; but Mr. Rockwell immediately tried to have it put on the calendar for consideration. The Senate refused the motion, so that the bill may be considered as dead.

The reason given for this refusal was that the bill was an important one, and that there was not time to give it a proper consideration without neglecting other business. The bill was very crudely drawn, it was said, and could not be put in proper shape without long and careful discussion. As it stands, it provides that the salaries of *all* county officers, except in Allegheny, Luzerne and Philadelphia, shall be $5,000 per year, and twenty-five per cent. of all fees collected in excess of that sum.

The basis of this bill is a good one. That is, the policy of paying salaries to county officers, instead of by fees, is a correct one. But there is no propriety in paying a coroner the same salary as a sheriff, nor in paying a sheriff in Forest county the same salary as a sheriff in Lancaster or Berks. The compensation should, in all fairness, be guided by the population of each county, and the difficulty of doing this acceptably is a very great one. Clearly it was impossible for the Senate to do it within the brief space now left. The work will have to be done hereafter, and it *will* be done, beyond doubt. SPECIAL.

POLITICAL.

New York.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

UTICA, April 27.—The Democratic State Convention reassembled this morning, recognized the Tammany delegates from New York as regular, gave seats on the floor, without votes, to anti-Tammany contestants, appointed the usual committees and took a recess. Immediately on the adoption of the report favoring Tammany Hall, the anti-Tammanyites left the convention.

After recess Francis Kernan, William Dorshimer, Henry C. Murphy and Abram S. Hewitt were chosen delegates at large to the National Convention. In the resolutions the Democratic party renew their fidelity to the principles set forth in their platforms adopted in 1874 and 1875, well vindicated in the illustrious administration of Governor Tilden, and commended anew to their faith and adoption by the indorsement of the increasing majority of fellow Democrats of sister States; instruct the national delegates to vote as a unit in accordance with the will of the majority. The Democratic party of New York, while committing to their delegates the duty of joining with the delegates of other States in the momentous deliberations of the National Convention, declare their settled conviction that a return to constitutional principles, frugal expenditure and administrative purity of the founders of the Republic, is the first and most imperious necessity of the times, the commanding issue now before the people of the Union, and they suggest, with respectful deference to their brethren of other States, and with a cordial appreciation of other renowned Democratic statesmen, faithful like him to their political principles and public trusts, that the nomination of Samuel J. Tilden to the office of President would ensure the vote of New York, and would be approved throughout the Union as a recognition of this supreme necessity, the incarnation of this vital issue, the pledge of our high purpose, and the guarantee of a successful achievement of this glorious work of national regeneration and reform.

California.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27.—The Republican Convention chose as delegates at large A. G. Bell, Charles E. Reed, J. S. Evans and William Pierce, all credited as Blaine men except Pierce, who is for Bristow first and Blaine second. The convention adopted, by a large majority, a resolution that, while the Republican party contains many men who, by their recognized ability and devotion to the principles of the party, have proved themselves worthy of public support and confidence, and capable of filling honorably the highest office in the gift of the people, the Republican party of California especially recognize in Hon. James G. Blaine an eminently able and tried exponent of the principles of the party, of large experience in public life, of the purest and most devoted character, and possessing in a marked degree those personal qualities which would do honor to the office of President of the United States.

Resolved, That while thus expressing our preference for Hon. James G. Blaine, we have them unembarrassed by instruction, and free to exercise their own deliberate choice in the convention as the interests of the country may in their judgment seem to demand.

Adjourned.

Arkansas.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

LITTLE ROCK, April 27.—The Republican State Convention was called to order at twelve o'clock to-day by Senator Clayton, Chairman of the State Central Committee. General D. C. Upham was made Temporary Chairman, and J. P. Jones, colored, Temporary Secretary. After the appointment of a Committee on Credentials, a recess was taken till 2:30 P. M.

On resuming the Committee on Credentials reported all counties but eight represented. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported the following as the names of permanent officers: Joseph Brooks, President; J. H. Johnson, colored, George A. Grace, N. B. Barton, Vice Presidents; H. M. Cooper, R. A. Dawson, colored, J. P. Jones, colored, Secretaries; Dawson and Jones declined to serve, and Edward Lavy and J. H. Smith, colored, were substituted.

The announcement was then made that Mr. Brooks had been taken very suddenly and violently ill, and it was impossible for him to be present. On motion of Senator Dorsey, General Upham was then declared the Permanent Chairman, and the report of the committee was adopted.

Judge McClure moved the appointment of a committee of nine on resolutions, to whom all resolutions should be referred without debate. Adopted. Committees were also appointed to select delegates to the Cincinnati Convention, and to suggest names for the State Central Committee. A recess for one hour was then taken.

The Committee on Delegates to the Cincinnati Convention reported the following names: Powell Clayton, S. W. Dorsey, John McClure, R. A. Dawson, O. P. Snyder, Joseph Brooks, John M. Peck, O. A. Hadley, C. C. Waters, Geo. W. Johnson, Frank Gallager, Asa Hodges, J. W. Vaughan, H. A. Millan, E. A. Fulton, James Torrens, W. H. Walsh, H. M. McComber, M. W. Gibbs, colored, Freeman, H. Glendening, M. W. Benjamin, R. A. Caldwell. The delegates present were instructed to cast the vote. The report was adopted.

The Committee on Resolutions then reported a series of resolutions. The first reasserts allegiance to the Republican party. The second denies that the citizens of the several States are citizens of the nation, with equal rights under the Constitution and laws, without regard to place of birth, color, race or previous condition, and it is the duty of the country to uphold this idea. The third favors an honest and economical Government, and the prompt punishment of dishonesty in official places. The fourth favor an efficient system of common schools, supported by general taxation, charges the Democrats with robbing the State of these school funds to pay per diem and salaries of officers, whereby the public schools were closed half the year. The fifth provides that to the soldiers and sailors who fought to preserve the Union the nation owes a debt of gratitude, and they as well as the widows and orphans of those fallen deserve liberal provision for their support. The last is as follows:

Resolved, That we hereby declare Hon. Oliver P. Morton to be the choice of the Republicans of this State for president.

After the resolutions were read, E. A. Fulton, colored, moved that the delegation to the Cincinnati Convention be instructed to vote for Governor Morton until his name be withdrawn, or they are released by Governor Morton himself. Cries of "No, no." Senator Clayton took the floor and said he would go further than he to express his regard and admiration for Senator Morton. He did not think the amendment would make the resolution any stronger. Mr. Fulton replied that he believed there were men on that delegation who were friends of Mr. Conkling. He wanted to bind all of them to vote for Morton. As for himself, he would not support Conkling. Senator Clayton then paid a eulogy to Governor Morton, saying it would be cruel in the colored people to desert him now. He again reiterated that the resolution implied all that the delegate desired. C. C. Walters, a delegate-elect, did not understand the resolutions as Senator Clayton did. He construed them to mean that if the delegation should find it injurious to the Republican party, Mr. Morton's name might be dropped for some other. R. A. Dawson, colored, thought some of the delegates not friendly to Morton, and desired the resolution made stronger, so that the delegation would stand by Morton all the time. J. P. Jones, colored, said in looking over the list of twenty-four delegates, he found only the names of four colored men. He thought the committee had a poor appreciation of the bone and sinew of the Republican party in this State, and desired the report recommitted. W. G. Whipple at this point offered a series of resolutions in lieu of those pending. The first favors a specie basis; the second justice to the colored men; the third arraigns the Democratic party, and declares that it would be a public calamity for its return to power; the fourth announces that no one who is not above reproach, and in favor of honesty, &c., should be nominated; the fifth provides that the delegation to Cincinnati go uninstructed as to any particular person, but shall carry out the ideas enunciated in the resolutions.

These resolutions went to the Committee on Resolutions under previous order without debate. The convention then took a recess till 7:30 P. M.

The convention reassembled at 8:30 P. M. The chair stated the question to be the amendment offered by Mr. Fulton, instructing the delegates to stand by Governor Morton for President until released by him. M. W. Gibbs, colored, President of the late colored convention at Cincinnati, said he was opposed, ordinarily, to instruction, and was opposed to the amendment of Mr. Fulton. He would favor the original resolution of the committee, because it simply says that Governor Morton is the choice of the Republicans of Arkansas for President. Mr. Fulton then withdrew his amendment, and the resolution originally reported by the committee was adopted.

The Committee on Resolutions then submitted the following, which were adopted:

WHEREAS, The Democratic party, at the election held in September of 1874, for the adoption of the present Constitution and the election of State and county officers in twenty-nine counties, cast 9,000 more votes than there were male persons over the age of twenty-one years resident therein, according to the census of 1870; and Whereas, the Democratic Legislature, at its last session, changed the time for holding all State and county elections from the first Monday of September to the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, but refused to make any change as to the next election for State and county offices; and whereas, the refusal aforesaid could not have been based upon any other theory or intent than to repeat the frauds which were perpetrated in 1874, which could not be done if held where a United States supervisor was present; and whereas, it would be no less than folly for the Republican party to put a State ticket in nomination with the hope of electing the same at an election held by Democratic judges and clerks of election, at which a Republican would not be allowed to be present; therefore,

Resolved, That in view of the facts stated, and in view of our personal but bitter experience, we deem it advisable not to put a State ticket in nomination.

The committee appointed to suggest names for members of the State Central Committee reported twenty names, with Senator Dorsey as Chairman and Senator Clayton next. W. G. Whipple moved to substitute the name of Henry Rudd for that of Senator Dorsey. After considerable discussion the motion was rejected. A resolution was adopted empowering the Central Committee to select the State electoral ticket, also a resolution favoring the passage of the act equalizing bounties now pending before Congress. Adjourned *sine die*.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Great Britain.

THE EXTRADITION TREATY—THE GOVERNMENT IN A SERIOUS TANGLE.

LONDON, April 27.—All the London journals support the position of the British Government in the Winslow extradition case. The Manchester *Guardian's* London correspondent says: "A very strong impression is current that Brown's legal advisers have led the Government into a very serious tangle."

ROYAL ASSENT TO THE TITLES BILL.

LONDON, April 27.—In the House of Commons, Disraeli, having assented to the Royal Titles bill was announced. The announcement was received in silence.

ACRIMONIOUS DEBATE IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, April 27.—In the House of Commons, Disraeli having refused to interpose any delay in advising the Queen to issue the royal titles proclamation, an adjournment was moved. Mr. Fawcett opened the debate, which became very acrimonious, the opposite parties indulging in recriminations. The Marquis of Hartington declined to assist in bringing on Fawcett's motion, because he considered it practically useless. Finally, the motion for adjournment was withdrawn, and the matter dropped.

THE POSITION IN BARBADOES NOT SATISFACTORY.

LONDON, April 27.—A dispatch from Barbadoes says forty persons have been killed and wounded and five hundred prisoners taken. The rioting is suspended, but the position is threatening. Confidence in the Government is entirely gone.

Italy.

THE RELATIONS OF CHURCH AND STATE.

ROME, April 27.—Representatives of some of the great Powers were recently in conference with several influential cardinals, with the view of ascertaining the best means of bringing to an end the conflicts between various States and the empire. The cardinals unanimously declared that peace was impossible unless the spiritual independence of the church was acknowledged. Alliance and agreement between church and State was regulated by concordat, without either party being made subordinate.

Germany.

SENTENCE OF COUNT VON ARNIM.

BERLIN, April 27.—The Imperial Court of Discipline at Potsdam sentenced Count von Arnim to formal dismissal from the public service and payment of costs of proceedings.

In the Prussian Chamber of Deputies today the Railway bill was read the first time.

The Turkish Insurrection.

THE MONTENEGRINS BAR MUKHTAR PASHA'S WAY.

LONDON, April 28.—The *Times'* special dispatch from Paris says Mukhtar Pasha, when on the point of renewing his attempt to revictual Nicsic, was reported from Constantinople that a regular force of 10,000 Montenegrins was stationed to bar his approach to the town. It is asserted that Russian officers are organizing the Montenegrins to aid the insurgents.

A dispatch from Berlin reports that Prince Milan has issued a proclamation declaring that the armament in Servia was caused by the concentration of Turkish forces at Nicsic.

Austria.

BARON RODICH WILL NOT RESIGN—ARBITRATION CONFERENCE.

VIENNA, April 27.—The rumor that Baron Rodich had resigned or intended to resign his office as Governor of Dalmatia is unfounded.

Thirty-four members of the Reichszrath attended a conference given yesterday by Senor Marcicttie, the Spanish philanthropist, to promote the principle of the settlement of disputes among nations by arbitration. A resolution in favor of calling a European Arbitration Conference was adopted.

Spain.

TROOPS FOR CUBA.

MADRID, April 27.—Two thousand soldiers sailed for Cuba to-day, and more will follow soon.

Marine News.

LONDON, April 27.—The steamer Austrian, from Baltimore, has arrived out.

Board of Fire Underwriters.

NEW YORK, April 27.—The Board of Fire Underwriters to day adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the board should not entertain any general reductions of the present rates of the country, and that the Executive Committee be directed to grant reductions only on merit or for improvements in risks, and with nice reference to such risks and localities.

The assessment rate of four-tenth of one per cent. on agency premiums was fixed to pay expenses for the ensuing year.

The Whisky Trials.

NEW ORLEANS, April 27.—The testimony was concluded and argument commenced in the Fehrenbach cases. If the Government fails to convict in this case, the *nemine* will be changed in all the other crooked whisky cases to Evansville or St. Louis.

Base Ball—At Cincinnati, Red Stockings 5, St. Louis Browns 2. At Louisville, Chicagos 10, Louisvilles 0. At Providence, New Havens 15, Bostons 8; New York Mutuals 8, Hartfords 2.

The City Mills, Norfolk, Mass., were burned Wednesday night. Loss $50,000.

Buy White River

put up, now, in sealed bags. Best flour for the money in the United States.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

William Hemphill Judas Jones.

The Pittsburgh Depository Safe.

Appraisership of Merchandise to be Abolished.

The United States Judgeship.

Logan's Appointment Recommended by Judge McKennan.

RESIGNATION OF GENERAL BOUGHTON

Payment of the Alabama Claims.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27, 1876.

William Hemphill: Jones,

Deputy First Comptroller of the Treasury Department, who wrote a letter recommending a person for appointment in the Comptroller's office of the rebel government, was tendered the post of clerk to the Committee on Appropriations of the present House of Representatives. At the same time, however, his name was pending for confirmation as Deputy Comptroller, and having been confirmed by the Senate, he declined the proffered place under the House. It is stated that he presided at the demonstration given at the White Sulphur Springs, Virginia, about six or eight years ago, in honor of the presence of the rebel General Robert E. Lee. He also, it is charged, abstracted documents from the Comptroller's office in the Treasury, which he placed in possession of the Democratic investigating committee, and also furnished information to the sensational press hostile to the Republican party. A copy of the letter of Mr. Jones in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury. His case is now under consideration.

The Pittsburgh Depository Safe.

In the House, in Committee of the Whole, this afternoon on the Legislative Appropriation bill, Mr. Hopkins renewed a motion to retain Pittsburgh as a United States depository, and it was agreed to, the Committee on Appropriations assenting on condition that the appraiser of merchandise at that port should be stricken out in the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.

The United States Judgeship.

The appointment of Judge Logan, of Greensburg, to succeed Judge McCandless, it is ascertained, is recommended by Judge McKennan. Mr. Turney, who just returned from his home, says that he will decline the judgeship of Westmoreland if offered to him. He favors, however, the passage of the bill. Representatives Stenger and Collins have also withdrawn their opposition. It will be called up by Mr. Hopkins to-morrow.

Mr. Clapp, the Printer.

Mr. Clapp, the Congressional Printer, sent a note-to-day to the House Committee on Printing, alleging that as an officer of the Senate that committee has no jurisdiction over his acts, and intimating that hereafter he may decline to recognize its authority.

Went Out Under Fire.

The House Military Committee has concluded to terminate its investigations of its clerk, General Boughton, and Boughton has resigned.

Payment of Alabama Claims.

The Treasury Department has settled the twelve hundred and four claims adjudicated by the Court of Alabama Claims, amounting to six and one-half million dollars. They will be paid on Monday next. There still remain about one thousand claims, amounting to five millions. Recent communications from London indicate that the British Government will make a point on the use of the unexpended balance.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27, 1876.

DAVENPORT'S FURTHER TESTIMONY.

John I. Davenport resumed his testimony this morning before the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice. Mr. Candler presiding and propounding the questions in the absence of Caulfield, who is ill. The witness explained that in 1871, 72, 73 and 74 he received in all $34,000 from the Attorney General, for the expenditure of which he had receipts. He exhibited his plans for detecting and preventing frauds at elections, and stated that he expended on one occasion money prior to August, 1871, for which he had no vouchers, and that the moneys received were to reimburse him and to pay future expenses. The moneys were paid to him as actually done, and not for information; nothing whatever was paid for that; information was paid for out of witness' pocket. The President saw Davenport at Long Branch, and exhibited his books and papers to show the class of work he was doing. The money was therefore given him.

Davenport said that he never carried a written order from the President to Attorney General Williams for money. Mr. Williams had said that he had the cash, but he was mistaken. The only objection Williams ever made to paying that money was that the fund was to be used in the South. If Mr. Williams stated otherwise on this point, he was mistaken in that also. Attorney General Williams wrote to Whitley to pay witness that money, and then left the connection with a closed door. All vouchers for expenses between July 13 and September 26, 1872, are in the Treasury Department, except, perhaps, a few bills. Adjourned.

Important Decision at Nashville.

NASHVILLE, April 27.—The United States Circuit Court, Judges Emmons and Trigg, pronounced a decision in the cases of the Northern stockholders of the Union and Planters' Banks against the directors of those banks for complying with the demands of depositors, during the winter of 1861, to purchase over a million of war bonds of the State. The case turned upon the point whether the funds were furnished voluntarily or by coercion. The Court held from proof that the loan of the funds was not voluntary, and that the animus of the directors, so far as indicated, showed only a desire to save themselves from loss to the stockholders. The case was argued some terms ago by Montgomery Blair and others; afterwards demurrers were overruled by Judge Swayne, and the defendants compelled to answer, and at the hearing just concluded the decision was rendered in favor of the defendant. Judge Snackleford, for complainants, prays an appeal to the Supreme Court.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

A Paris dispatch reports that M. Jourde, formerly communist Minister of Finance, has been expelled from Strasburg.

Van Tine, postmaster at Sandusky, Ohio, gave $5,000 bail at Cleveland for trial at October court for embezzlement and robbing the mails.

Police Lieutenant Hess, shot in Philadelphia on Wednesday by Joseph Harrer, died yesterday. Harrer was committed on a charge of murder.

In Peoria, Ill., on Wednesday, John Lockwood was shot to hear Mrs. John Gaebel badly, and Mr. John Gaebel blew Lockwood's head off with a shot-gun.

Mary Sauerman, a German servant girl, gave birth to a child in Cincinnati yesterday, nearly severed its head from the body with a razor, and then committed suicide by cutting her own throat.

P. T. Barnum's great Centennial traveling show opened at the American Institute building, New York, last night, to 10,000 persons, and as many were turned away. The spectacle surpasses anything hitherto attempted by the irrepressible Barnum.

About five o'clock last evening the schooner Falcon was wrecked near the Chicago crib, and the crew, six in number, were rescued with much difficulty. Captain Risley, the well known owner of the steam pump concern, was one of the rescued.

The annual meeting of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce was held at noon yesterday. Christian J. Hoffman was elected President; Francis M. Brooke, Treasurer, and Charles H. Cummings, Secretary; E. Malone, John H. Mellmer, Nathan Brooke, George L. Busby, Robert Gray, William A. Durfor and Wm. Massey, Managers.

President Eckert, of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, announces a further reduction in its tariff of rates between the principal cities in the East and those in the West, to take effect on Monday next. The *Graphic* says the reduction will be thirty-seven and a half per cent., and that the same company has decided to issue five millions of new stock at twenty dollars per share, for building new lines.

Checkered Front Removed.

The Checkered Front has removed to 172 and 174 Wood street, a few doors from Liberty street. The largest warehouse in the city.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27, 1876.

SENATE.

The Conference Committee's report on the Deficiency Appropriation bill was agreed to.

The galleries were again crowded today, two-thirds of the audience being ladies. At 12:30 legislative business was suspended and the impeachment trial began.

Mr. Lord submitted a motion that the evidence relating to the question of jurisdiction of the Senate, be given before argument relating thereto, and if such plea is overruled, that the defendant be required to answer the articles of impeachment within two days, and the House to reply, if they deem it necessary, within three days, and that the trial proceed the next day after joining of issue.

Mr. Carpenter, of counsel for the accused, moved that the trial be postponed until the first Monday of December next, and asked that the time for the discussion of this motion be fixed at two hours for each side.

The request was granted by a vote of 38 to 23, and Mr. Blair addressed the Senate in favor of the motion. He argued that it was impossible for the Senate to do justice to the great and important question involved, on account of the advanced stage of the session, and counsel had not had time to make suitable investigation before presenting themselves to argue this great question. Again, the House was even now making investigations with a view of presenting additional articles of impeachment; and if any additional charges were to be made, counsel for the accused wanted them here. They invited the closest scrutiny into the official conduct of the accused. He referred to his life, and stated that he had won his way into the councils of the nation in the front of the battle. Another reason why the Senate should postpone the trial was, that it connected itself directly with the political issues of the day, and both parties were almost committed to his destruction. Judge Black followed on the same side. Judge Black spoke an hour and dwelt at some length upon the political excitement against the accused, contending that it was so intense that each party was committed to his ruin. It was impossible for him to have a fair trial, though he might have an honest one. He also intimated that this would be so painful that nothing but fear of the absolute loss of his reputation could move him to it.

At the conclusion of Judge Black's speech, Mr. EDMUNDS moved that the Senate withdraw for consultation. The motion was agreed to, yeas 35, nays 24.

Before it retired, Mr. Hoar, one of the managers, called its attention to the rule of parliamentary law which prevails in the Senate in the discussion of what has taken place in the House of Representatives. He desired to know whether that was a rule governing proceedings on trial, so that the managers of the House might govern themselves accordingly. He was led to allude to the subject from the fact that one of the learned counsel had been permitted to state that a scene of disorder took place in the House on a certain occasion. He did not make any motion on the subject, but merely desired to call the attention of the Senate, in order that the managers might understand what their duties were in the premises.

Mr. Carpenter said that on the part of the defendant counsel wished to be heard before that important question was decided.

The Senate then, at three o'clock, retired for consultation, and returned to the Senate chamber at half-past four, when the presiding officer announced that the motion on the part of the defendant was denied, and that counsel on the part of respondent would now be heard on the motion submitted by the managers, which is that evidence on the question pending to the plea of jurisdiction be given before the arguments relating thereto are heard, and that if such plea is overruled, the defendant should be required to answer the articles of impeachment in two days, and that the trial shall proceed on the next day after joining issue.

Mr. Blair, counsel for Belknap, rose to open the argument, but, on motion of Mr. ANTHONY, the Senate, sitting as a court of impeachment, adjourned until 10:30 to-morrow.

After an executive session, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. LAPHAM introduced an amendment to the Constitution, authorizing the President to approve or disapprove of separate clauses or provisions of bills. Referred.

Mr. MORRISON reported back the Senate amendment to the House bill defining the tax on fermented or malt liquors, which adds the proviso that nothing in the act shall change the present rules of law respecting the evidence in any prosecution or suit. The amendment was concurred in.

Mr. TURNEY made a conference report on the bill excluding Missouri from the provisions of the act of the 10th of May, 1872, to promote the development of mining resources. The report adds the clause, "and all lands in said States shall be subject to disposal as agricultural lands." The report was agreed to.

The Postoffice Appropriation bill was made the special order for Tuesday next.

The House, after sitting in private till the testimony taken before the Committee on Naval Affairs, then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Cox in the chair, on the Legislative and Executive Appropriation bill, resuming the consideration on page 57, where the appropriations are made for the surveyor generals and their clerks.

All the items for surveyor generals were, on motion of Mr. RANDALL, struck out of the bill, on the suggestion that the Committee on Appropriations will submit the subject, and that provision could be made for it in the Civil Appropriation bill.

The items for the Postoffice Department brought up the item of fast mail service. Mr. FOSTER charging that the committee was going back to the old stage-coach system, and Mr. RANDALL insisting that the recommendations of the committee were fully approved by the Postmaster General, and that the mail service was not to be in the slightest degree diminished by the economy in expenditure provided in the bill.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE offered an amendment to section 2, prohibiting any employee of the Government from giving to or receiving from any other persons, directly or indirectly, any money or thing of value for political purposes. Adopted.

Mr. FRYE offered an amendment providing that no member of Congress shall recommend the appointment to or continuance in office or removal therefrom of any clerk in any of the departments, under penalty of forfeiture of his office, and call upon head thereof shall first apply for his advice in writing. The amendment was rejected, yeas 57—nays 97.

Mr. WHITE moved to amend by inserting a provision that no money appropriated by the act should be paid to spies or informers. Rejected.

Mr. TYNER moved to insert a provision that all moneys paid under this bill should be paid in lawful coin of the United States.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to amend the amendment by striking out "lawful coin" and insert "lawful money."

Mr. Holman's amendment was adopted, and then the whole proposition was rejected.

Mr. HOAR moved an additional section providing that whenever, in the judgment of the head of any department, the duties assigned to a clerk of one class can be as well performed by a clerk of a lower class, or by a female clerk, it shall be lawful for him to diminish the number of clerks of the higher class, and to increase the number of clerks of the lower grade to the same extent. Agreed to.

Mr. JENKS submitted an amendment transferring, after the 1st of July, 1877, the Pension Bureau from the Interior Department of the War Department.

Mr. VANCE, of North Carolina, renewed the amendment offered by Mr. White, that no money appropriated by this bill shall be paid to spies or informers. Rejected, yeas 85—nays 87.

Mr. GLOVER moved to insert an addition section prohibiting Executive officers of the Government from employing any detective, engineer, draughtsman, messenger, watchman, laborer or other employees in any of the Executive departments in the city of Washington, except those for whom specific appropriations are made in the bill. Agreed to.

The committee then rose and reported the bill to the House. Without voting on any of the amendments the House adjourned.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day. — Warmer southwest, veering to cooler northwest winds, falling followed by rising barometer, and clear weather succeeding light rains.

The Morton county, Ind., court house at Shoals was burned yesterday, most of the furniture and records having been saved. Loss $30,000; insurance $10,000. The fire, it is supposed, was caused by an incendiary.

The United States Centennial Commission held an executive session in Philadelphia last night. They discussed the section of the Executive Committee on the subject of the selection of a jury of award for the American section, and finally approved the action of the Executive Committee in its selection of ninety-six jurors. The whole number is to be one hundred and twenty-five. Of the number already appointed New York has fifteen, Pennsylvania fourteen and Massachusetts is third on the list. John Church & Co., of Cincinnati, have been designated as the publishers of Wagner's Grand Centennial march.

Gold in Pittsburgh.

The names of those finding gold dollars in the Gold Soap will soon be published

VERY LOW PRICES

AT THE WHOLESALE

BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE

OF

GILL & BRO.,

253 LIBERTY STREET.

TO WHICH WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE.

With the opening of another season we announce the receipt of a complete assortment of Spring Goods, WOMENS, MISSES AND CHILDRENS, MENS, BOYS AND YOUTHS BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS.

CONGRES

The Commercial.

FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1876.

A TILDEN Convention dissembled at Utica, New York, on Wednesday, and dissolved yesterday.

CANNOT the *Post* find time and space for a few moral reflections on the testimony of that last witness against GRANT?

SOME $6,000,000 worth of gold coin, the proceeds of the sale of $5,883,000 worth of the five per cent. funded loan, was sold at the New York Sub-Treasury yesterday.

DR. HALL, editor of the *Journal of Health*, says all birds are good to eat. The *Post* should relate its experience concerning the palatableness and nutritiveness of "biled crow."

THAT troublesome "Empress" title which Victoria is so anxious to wear is not yet assumed.—*Globe-Democrat.*

If it should be, it will prove the first step toward an English Republic.

THE *Courier-Journal* is of opinion that "there are immense fortunes in lottery tickets—for the men who sell them." What *was* the precise character of that paper's alleged connection with the Louisville Library lottery swindle?

THE National Republican Committee ought to issue the testimony of Commissioner DAVENPORT before CAULFIELD'S committee, concerning the Democratic election frauds in New York city, as a campaign document.

CAUSE AND EFFECT. Within the past few years the bonds of the city of New Orleans have fallen from eighty-five to thirty-seven, while the State of Louisiana bonds have risen from thirty-five to nearly seventy. The Republicans have ruled in the State and the Democrats in the city.

RANDALL'S committee has been badly defeated in the House, the Democrats refusing to stick together on the retrenchment items in the Legislative Appropriation bill. They are strongly for "economy" as an abstract principle, but flatly opposed to its enforcement in their own districts.

"SOME men say that Simon Cameron holds the fifty eight votes of Pennsylvania in his breeches pocket, and that he is now in Washington offering to sell them to the highest bidder. What has the Pennsylvania press to say to these injurious reports?—*Buffalo Press.*

Simply this: That they are wretched falsehoods, made out of whole cloth.

WE THINK we have discovered the secret of the *Post's* intense affection for the Democratic nominee for Governor of Indiana. In January, 1863, when the war for the preservation of the Union was at its height, he voted, as a member of the Indiana Legislature, in the negative on the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the members of the Legislature will vote for no man for office who is not in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, and who is not unalterably opposed to the severance of any State or States from this Union."

CAULFIELD swears he will have those original vouchers from Secretary BRISTOW, and the latter just as stoutly avers that he shall not. The former threatens that if his request for the documents in question is not acceded to he will resort to the *subpœna duces tecum*. The Secretary tells him to go ahead. There is some likelihood that a controversy may be precipitated, about as puzzling in its presentation of the question of relative authority as the dispute between the House and the courts over the witness KILBOURNE.

THE Democracy have failed to punish their dishonest officers in the past, and it is quite evident that the present leaders do not intend to put the seal of their condemnation on the delinquencies and corruptacts of its members of to-day. The Democrats in the House Military Committee are striving to shield their clerk from the charges made against him by ROBINSON, of Indiana. BOUGHTON is charged with collusion, while assessor in Texas, with the distillers, and the committee refuse to summon witnesses from Texas because of the expense. The Republican members of the committee have protested against this unjust proceeding, but without the least avail.

THE House Judiciary Committee has at length mustered up courage to demand of the Presidents of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads, within ten days, some proposition as a basis of settlement for money paid out by the Government as interest on their bonds; to be supplemented also with a proposition as a basis for the provision of a sinking fund to meet the payment of principal and interest at maturity. If bonds are to be equitably scaled from their proposition any plan for returning any portion of their land grants to the Government, the committee having very properly decided that no such proposition will be entertained. The time and labor of the departments and Congress have been very much taken up with these questions, to no good purpose, and it is high time that the monstrous insolence of these tyrannous monopolies received a set-back.

THE singular condition imposed by Secretary BRISTOW upon subscriptions to the loan of $5,383,000 new 5-20s in Alabama award accounts for excites great surprise and criticism throughout the country. The truth seems to be that the whole Government bond business has for months been controlled by a small but very powerful clique, who either own outright or buy and control on margin all the bonds in the market. They maintain exorbitant prices, and when any part or the whole of a new loan is put upon the market, they contrive to gobble it up in the form of a syndicate or otherwise, and compel the public to pay them a heavy commission in the shape of a difference in price. Why the Secretary should have so strenuously insisted that the loan could only be subscribed to in sums of not less than $500,000, is one of those things which, as *Dundreary* says, "no fellow can find out."

How contemptible are the notices which inspire some at least of the assaults on Secretary BRISTOW may be inferred from the fact, elicited from the witness under cross-examination by a Republican committee member, that a man named MARKS, formerly a Western dentist, visiting Washington on personal business, was approached by a Democratic stranger—one THORNTON SMITH—who sent in his card and, on being admitted, proposed that he should go before the whisky committee and smirch BRISTOW, stating that this would kill off one of the possible Republican candidates and make it easier to elect a Democrat, in which case MARKS should have a good fat office for his services. This is the evident motive of one of the investigations and the prolific source of slanderous lies against every prominent Republican, but it has not before been so frankly stated by a Democratic witness under oath.

THE Louisville *Commercial* takes the *Courier Journal* briskly to task because the latter paper, in its somewhat elaborate sketch of TILDEN'S life, prepared with the view of presenting him as a fit Democratic candidate for the Presidency, ignores that interesting period of his public life which embraced his warm advocacy of MARTIN VAN BUREN as the Free-soil candidate for the Presidency. Says the *Commercial*:

"The Republicans of the country, and all true friends of freedom, will always be thankful to Mr. Tilden for unfolding the banner of 'Free-soil'—of proclaiming the motto of 'Not Another Inch of Slave Soil in the great Empire State;' for beating that old Hunker, General Cass, and actually paving the way for that successful agitation which has at last wiped out the curse of slavery from American soil. Why has the *Courier-Journal* so unjust to its own friend, to pluck this feather from his cap?"

It probably considered that his subsequent apostasy, and his servile truckling to the slave-power during the war, atoned for this early blot on his political escutcheon, and made matters square.

A MOTION to reconsider the House Territorial Committee's action on the New Mexico bill has been entered. This will at least cause delay, and in the meantime the press should bring its heaviest batteries to bear on the ill-advised proposition. As education in the Territory is so restricted that the franchise would be intelligently exercised by very few, and as there are only about five thousand English speaking people within its limits, it is evident that the politics of the Territory would be controlled by a very small number of leaders. The intrigue, power or money of these would elect State officers as well as the two Senators and a member of Congress. This last consideration gives a national interest to the question. The selfish, or personal side of the question, whether it would elect Senators and Representatives of the one or the other party, has apparently been answered to the satisfaction of various members of both parties. But, putting the question on its merits, the propriety of the admission of the Territory at this time is extremely questionable. The great mass of its population is composed of Spanish peons and Indians. The standard of morality is very low. Life is extremely insecure, and there are more homicides in that Territory, annually, than in all the others combined. There is no emigration from the East, worth considering. The population decreased from 93,000 in 1860 to 91,300 in 1870, the ratio now being about three-quarters of an inhabitant to the square mile. To give a population like this the right to neutralize New York or Pennsylvania in the Senate of the United States would certainly seem an ill advised act. We have enough rotten boroughs already.

SO MANY amendments to the Bankrupt act have been proposed during the present session of Congress, that the New York *Bulletin* has thought it advisable to give the exact status of the act at the present time, a summary of which we furnish. The following law has been passed through both Houses, and was approved by the President on the 14th of this month. It relates exclusively to cases commenced in the Territories prior to June 22, 1874:

That in all cases in bankruptcy commenced in the supreme courts of any of the Territories of the United States prior to the twenty-second of June, 1874, and now undetermined therein, the clerks of the several courts shall immediately transmit to the clerks of the district courts of the several districts of said Territories all the papers in, and a certified transcript thereof, all the proceedings had in each of said cases; and the said clerks of the district courts shall immediately file the said papers and transcripts as papers and transcripts in the said district courts.

SECTION. 2. That the clerks of the said several supreme courts shall transmit the papers and transcripts provided for in section one of this act, in each case, to the clerk of the district court of the district wherein the bankrupt or bankrupts, or some one of them resided at the time of the filing of the petition in bankruptcy in said case; and as soon as the said papers and transcript in any case shall have been transmitted and filed, as herein provided, the district court in which the same shall have been so filed shall have jurisdiction of the said case, to hear and determine all questions arising therein, and to finally adjudicate and determine the same in all respects as contemplated in other bankruptcy cases by the act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867, and all amendments thereto.

The House, on the 8th of February, passed the following bill:

That the act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867, and all other laws and parts of laws amendatory of said act supplemental thereto, and all amendments hereto, be, and the same hereby are, repealed.

That all suits and proceedings now pending in the courts of the United States wherein an adjudication in bankruptcy has been made shall be proceeded with and governed by the provisions of existing laws, which are hereby continued in force only for the purpose of closing up suits and proceedings now pending.

That this act shall take effect from and after the first day of January, 1877.

This is a practical repeal of the Bankrupt act of 1867 and all its amendments, except where it affects suits pending. This bill is now in the Senate Judiciary Committee under consideration. It is not probable that it will be agreed to by the Senate, because that body is apparently opposed to absolute repeal, but it will soon be reported to the Senate with amendments. A third bill has passed the Senate, which provides:

That no voluntary assignment by a debtor or debtors of all his or their property, heretofore or hereafter made in good faith for the benefit of all his or their creditors, ratably and without creating any preference, and valid according to the law of the State where made, shall, of itself, in the event of his or their being subsequently adjudicated bankrupts in a proceeding of involuntary bankruptcy, be a bar to the discharge of such debtor or debtors.

The House Committee on Judiciary has agreed to this bill, and ordered it to be reported. It will undoubtedly pass the House. This is, in brief, the exact present condition of the Bankrupt act. Everything now depends on what the Senate Judiciary Committee will do with the House bill for total repeal.

THE proposition contained in the tariff bill now pending before the House of Representatives, to place chemicals upon the free list, leaves indications of the high est importance to some of Pittsburgh's leading industries, to say nothing of the blow its adoption would be to such establishments as those of POWERS & WEIGHTMAN and the Natrona Chemical Works. The magnitude of the interests involved in this city are shown by the fact that, of the exports of alkalies from Great Britain in 1875, one half came to the United States, three-fifths of which was consumed by the manufacturers of Pittsburgh.

It might be urged that this fact would argue in favor of placing these chemicals on the free-list, but against this we can say that the only reason that this supply is drawn from Great Britain is that we have never had adequate or permanent protection on these articles. Some time ago a leading wholesale house of this city received a letter from an English manufacturing firm, inquiring as to the practicability of establishing chemical works in Western Virginia. The firm replied, giving figures showing that Pittsburgh manufacturers used annually 18,500 tons of soda ash; 15,000 tons of nitrate of soda; 500 tons of caustic soda, and 750 tons of bi-carbonate. The nitrate, bi-carbonate and soda ash were used in the manufacture of glass; the caustic soda by the oil refiners and soap manufacturers. Notwithstanding this remarkable showing as to demand, the enterprise was abandoned for lack of sufficient duties. The action proposed in the House of Representatives would be to increase the dependence of these important interests upon English supplies, and to prevent the transfer of English capital to this country to engage in the manufacture of these chemicals here.

INDIANAPOLIS is in a state of fermentation over the illegal passage, on Monday, of a redistricting ordinance by the Democratic Council, by which the wards of that city are gerrymandered out of all shape, so that thousands of illegal votes must necessarily be cast under the provisions of the municipal election next Tuesday, many of them honestly, because voters have no time to learn into what new wards they have been legislated. The general election laws of Indiana provide for notice from ten to twenty days for all elections, proclamation thereof to be made by the city marshal or county sheriff. The marshal of Indianapolis had already advertised the polling places for the election, and it would certainly seem that, the voters having been given notice under the law, they are not bound to take cognizance of a change made arbitrarily only a few days before the election. It is an outrage upon the taxpayers, a violation of law, revolutionary, and the last desperate expedient of an unpopular party to perpetuate its power in that city. It is not improbable that HENDRICKS had a finger in the nasty business, he considering the result important as affecting his Presidential interests.

THE continuous shrinkage in the prices of general railway securities, while yielding a rich harvest to any army of small bears, entails, among the investment stocks, great losses upon innocent holders, and creates much disappointment in all business circles. Railway management was never so careful and economical as at the present. It is now simply a question of how much it costs to carry a ton of freight per mile and what you get for it. Dividends on common stock are getting to be out of the question. There is a growing belief that a number of heavy foreclosures will take place in the next few years, and that the stocks of various roads which once paid dividends will be swept out of existence.

The St. Louis people have discovered a blood relation of A. T. Stewart in that city, notwithstanding the reports that the millionaire had no kindred in the world. This person is Mrs. Elizabeth Andrews, an old lady, eighty years of age, whose grandfather was also the grandfather of A. T. Stewart, the latter's father being a son of the grandfather's second wife. Mrs. Andrews is the widow of a United States surgeon of the war of 1812, and she is poor and pensionless. No provision seems to have been made in Stewart's will for this relative. She was too modest to claim her rich kinsman.

First it was Greece, then it was the United States, and now it is Italy that is indulging in an impeachment trial. The Senate of that kingdom has organized itself into a high court for the trial of one of its members, the Baron Ignazio Genuardi, of Girgenti, who is charged with fraudulent bankruptcy.

PENNSYLVANIA OIL REGIONS.

Letter from Emlenton—Latest Reports from New Wells—New Narrow-Gauge Railroad Project—Emlenton to Clarion—An Enterprise in which Pittsburgh is Interested.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
EMLENTON, April 27, 1876.

Developments in this vicinity are more active than they have been in the last three years. The territory has been almost undisturbed, during the interval of dollar oil and a declining market, but with present prices and prospective indications, producers are encouraged to operate where, as in this vicinity, while producing wells have no large average yield, dry wells are the rarest exception.

On Ritchey run the Campbell wells, five in number, are pumping by heads from one to five barrels a day per well.

J. W. McConnell has a well drilling, on the Haggerty farm, in the stray sand, just above the third. The hole is down about 1,070 feet.

On the Ritchey farm, Strong & Firman have a well down about a thousand feet. They have also a producing well on this tract, which is doing an average of about fifteen barrels daily.

Just below, on the same property, Harvey Crawford's well is down about 850 feet, in the second sand. An auger stem has broken in the hole, involving a fishing job. The well has filled up about 400 feet with second sand oil.

On the Cook farm, Haven's new drilling well is down some two hundred feet.

King Brothers were drilling a new well on the King farm, which is down about eight hundred feet.

On the Wintling farm Lusk & Wintling's new well has reached between six and seven hundred feet towards the oil bearing rock.

William Finley's new well, on the Knaus farm, is nearly down to the second sand.

On the Bennett & Mitchell tract the new Schaffer well is down about two hundred feet.

The oil market, which had a downward tendency last week, is in a very unsettled condition. There is nothing in the amount of stocks on hand, and present or prospective production, to justify it; but it is generally conceded that there are also 200,000 barrels of options to be settled for at the close of the month, at from $1 95 to $2 25. Operators, in consequence, feel very much uncertainty as to whether a rapid appreciation or decline in price may occur.

On Monday the market opened at $1 72½, soon became weaker, and rapidly declined with little show of a panicky feeling. Sellers were in a large majority and few operators had the temerity to buy at $1 61¾. It closed at $1 62½, with a firmer feeling. Conduit sold at 5c to 1½c above United, and sales of Union were made in the latter part of the day at $1 64½. There were no buyers for shipment, although it was offered at $1 85.

Some sales were made on Tuesday at $1 60, after which the price gradually advanced, with slight recessions, until the close of business at the Exchange, to $1 75. Conduit was in good demand at a slight advance on United, and sales were made in Union at $1 70. After the close of business at the Exchange, large quantities were sold as low as $1 60.

Yesterday morning the opening price was $1 64¾, from which it advanced until the close of business on Change to $1 83¾.

In the evening, at Parkers, there was much excitement among the bulls and bears, and considerable business done, on the street, at from $1 77½ to $1 99.

Last year a charter was procured at Harrisburg for the Emlenton and Shippenville Narrow gauge Railroad, with a capital stock of $150,000, and Messrs. J. C. Porterfield, James Bennett, Marcus Hullings, J. W. Rowland, of Emlenton; Jacob Black, Jr., W. R. Shippen, of Shippenville; and P. F. Cribbs, of Edenburg, directors. They are all gentlemen of means, and largely interested in the localities that would be served by the road. Books were opened for subscription to stock, but the low price of oil and general depression in business caused the project to be delayed. The new developments of good productive territory along the route of the road, and the necessity of improved facilities for transportation, will bring the project to a head in business in this section, has induced the directors to proceed at once with their undertaking.

Mr. William H. Smith, civil engineer, engaged with the Allegheny Valley road from it construction until quite recently, will start out to-day, with his corps of assistants, to make the survey of three routes, and determine as to the one preferable for grading.

The capital stock is all subscribed, with the exception of $10,000, which has been reserved, and will be taken by parties along the route, within the next ten days.

There are no heavy grades, and very little trestle work will be required. After the road passes Turkey Run, about six miles from here, the grade is very easy.

The cost of construction and equipment is estimated at about $100,000. At the time the narrow-gauge road was built to Karns City, iron was worth seventy dollars a ton, and cars could be built for from twenty-five to thirty-eight dollars. Labor cost the Parker and Karns City Railroad from two dollars to two and a-half a day, and can now be had at fifty cents. Rolling stock is also proportionately cheaper.

The intention of the directors is, first, to complete the road to Edenburg, twelve miles from here, from Shippenville, four miles beyond, and ultimately to Clarion, nine miles further. The road can be completed in a hundred days.

The importance of this project to Clarion county cannot be overestimated. The route passes through the best agricultural section as well as the richest portion of the oil territory. During the winter months the roads are almost impracticable for transportation generally and entirely so for heavy freights.

Some idea of the importance of this place, as a shipping point, may be formed from the fact that the average amount of freight received here on the Valley road is about 750,000 pounds, weekly. Between three and four hundred passengers leave, and as many arrive, on the trains each week. Several stages run to Edenburg and intermediate points, and the travel in that direction will be greater by far this season than any preceding.

The road is a necessity, and as an investment will be very profitable. The Parker and Karns City road, under the able management of Superintendent Mobley, has been more remunerative than its most sanguine projectors had anticipated.

Pittsburgh is deeply interested in the movement, which will bring a large line of trade in the direction of the Smoky City, which should properly belong to it, but which has been diverted to other channels heretofore. DOT.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Silver is slowly spinning down the ringing grooves of change.

Boyton has started round the world, and is getting on swimmingly.

They've got a moderately sized town up in Maine, called Moderation.

A Minnesota judge has sued three newspapers because he isn't guilty of bribery.

Robert Dale Owen has written an humorous play entitled "Sixteen Hundred and Seven."

They are trying to organize a Mormon Democracy in Utah, inside of the church oligarchy.

Retribution. A Minnesota woman dislocated her jaw the other day while scolding her husband.

A mechanic of Oxford, Ohio, sticks to it that glue is one of the best curative agencies in the world.

An Indigent traveler from Calcutta applied at a Chicago station house for lodging, a few nights ago.

Good work. Last week there were 313 patents issued, 12 reissues, 15 designs, 40 trade-marks and 14 labels.

There is just now literally "a wreck of matter and a crash of worlds" at the Centennial Exposition grounds.

Dom Pedro never misses an opportunity to go to the theater. He stopped in Salt Lake City for that express purpose.

A hundred million feet of logs have just gone off booming with terrific violence down the Chippewa river, Wisconsin.

The Chinese Government is making purchases of silver in San Francisco in consequence of the recent decline in price.

An inmate of the Soldiers' Home at Milwaukee, who had lost both arms and legs, lately became dissatisfied and run away.

Hardpan. The indications are that there will be much moving out of large stores into smaller ones in New York this year.

The city Marshal at Worchester, Mass., is a man of fine moral sensibilities. He has forbidden the sale of papers in the streets on Sunday.

Old Honesty Spinner has bought a lot in a suburb of Jacksonville, Fla., and is trimming his own trees and shinning around generally.

It is not absolutely necessary either to lie or slander to make a Democratic newspaper, but the *Post* apparently thinks otherwise.

A soldier 21½ feet high and weighing 30 tons has gone to the Centennial. He was cut out of a Rhode Island granite quarry by a sculptor.

Pigeons have made a roost of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce. "They are" pecks the Chicago *Times*, "its largest dealers in grain."

Hard times? The improvements and building now going on at Newport for next summer's pleasure will cost the nice little sum of $500,000.

Work has begun on one of the Black Hills railroad projects on the Nebraska side of the river opposite Sioux City. The miners will need the road to get back.

The iron stand-pipe of the Bloomington, Ill., water works, just completed, is the largest in the world. It is 225 feet high, eight in diameter, and holds nearly 100,000 gallons.

The House bill appropriating a sufficient sum of money to restore the college of William and Mary, Virginia, destroyed during the late war, has been reported favorably.

The absurd rage for palatial asylums for insane paupers has spread to the Pacific coast, and the people of California find that they are in for one that will cost fully two million dollars.

Canada furnishes a new phase of railroad management in the way of an engineer taking a quiet nap on his engine while under full headway, and plunging head first into an open draw.

The Postmaster General has directed that the *Matrimonial Bazaar*, a newspaper whose name sufficiently indicates its purpose, published in Chicago, shall not be transmitted through the mails.

A shower of thousand-legged worms is reported near Lake Istokapoga, Florida. The ground was covered with them to the depth of two inches. Flocks of parroquets descended, and soon cleaned the field.

Hon. William L. Stone, editor of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, has been appointed Centennial historian for the State of New York. This is another tribute to the journalistic profession.

American insurance companies doing business in Canada have appealed to the central Dominion Government for protection against the taxes levied upon them by the local Legislature of Quebec, on the ground that, having paid the license exacted by the General Government, they cannot be constitutionally taxed further by the separate provinces.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now deemed indispensable as a Tonic medicine. It cures Dittic, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, invigorates the system and prolongs life. Everybody should have it. For the cure of Weak Stomachs, General Debility, Indigestion, Diseases of the Stomach, and for all cases requiring a tonic, this wine includes the most agreeable and efficient salt of Iron we possess—Citrate of Magnetic Oxide, combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics—Yellow Peruv an Bark.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?

If you do, try KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

Only ask a trial of this valuable tonic.

Beware of counterfeits, as Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is the only sure and effectual remedy in the known world for the permanent cure of Dyspepsia and Debility, and as there are a number of imitations offered to the public, I would caution the community to purchase none but the genuine article, manufactured by E. F. Kunkel, and having his stamp on the cork of every bottle. The very fact that others are attempting to imitate this valuable remedy, proves its worth and speaks volumes in its favor. Sold only in $1 bottles. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere.

Tape Worm Removed Alive,

Head and all complete, in two hours. No fee till head is obtained. Send for circular. Treatment by Dr. Kunkel, 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Send for pamphlet on Fever-Sores, Intestinal worms, call on your druggist and get a bottle of KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP. Price, $1. MWF

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.

CHARTERED IN 1862.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; O. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Duworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.

SOLICITOR—John H. Bailey.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,

45 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.

W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

CANDIDATES.

FOR CONGRESS,
22D DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT,
Of Robinson Township.
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.

FOR CONGRESS,
22D DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE.
Subject to the decision of the Nominating Convention.

FOR SENATE,
43D SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM,
SECOND WARD, PITTSBURGH.
Subject to the Republican Senatorial Nominating Convention.

FOR STATE SENATE,
43D DISTRICT,
GEORGE H. ANDERSON,
Of Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh.
Subject to decision of the Republican Convention.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
JOSEPH A. STONE,
Of McKeesport,
5TH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY,
Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
W. J. GLENN,
Chartiers borough, late Captain Company E, 61st Regiment P. V.
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. B. COURSIN,
Of McKeesport.
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

EDUCATIONAL.

Drawing.

Instruction in MECHANICAL and FREEHAND DRAWING, MATHEMATICS and HANDICAL SCIENCES, by WM. H. STREERUWITZ, Civil Engineer, No. 10 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh. Apply, Central Board of Education, Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, or Catholic Institute, 169 Wood street, or office.

NEW RELIGIOUS PAPER.

THE PRESBYTERIAN JOURNAL,

$1 50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.
NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR POSTAGE.

ALFRED NEVIN, D. D., LL. D., } Editors.
REV. J. FORD SUTTON, }

This cheapest of all religious papers is published in correspondence with the Synod of Pittsburgh, but it uses no out side inducements to secure support. Its premiums are found in its pages. It excludes all *Medical* and other unworthy advertisements—also, dry discussions. Our object is to make it a pure, safe, attractive and instructive journal for

THE FAMILY.

While it is a Denominational paper, it embraces in its outlook all the branches of the Redeemer's kingdom. Its articles are thoroughly practical, evangelical and earnest. The INTERNATIONAL LESSONS, prepared expressly for the JOURNAL by one of its Editors, are said by leading Sunday-school men in all parts of the country, to be the VERY BEST ISSUED. AND WORTH THE PRICE OF THE PAPER. These, with other marked features, render it a most desirable paper for Sunday School workers. It is just such a paper as suits the times, both in

TERMS AND TONE.

The marked stability and large experience which the Senior Editor, Rev. Dr. NEVIN, brings with him to the editorial chair, are a sufficient guaranty that the paper will be abreast with the demands of

THE AGE IN FRESHNESS AND FORCE.

Specimen copies forwarded (free of charge) on application. Address

Rev. J. FORD SUTTON,
Business Manager and Publisher,
Rooms 22 and 23 Press Building,
Philadelphia.

R. H. PALMER & CO.,
"LIMITED,"
SUCCESSORS TO R. H. PALMER,
WILL CONTINUE THE
Hat, Cap and Fur Business
AT
No. 151 Wood Street,
AND THE
STRAW, MILLINERY,
AND FANCY GOODS BUSINESS
AT
No. 105 Market Street.

UNIVERSAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
17 and 19 Warren Street, N. Y.

Statement, January 1st, 1876.

Accumulated Assets . . .	$5,491,635
Gross Liabilities, including reserve	4,834,182
Surplus Jan. 1st, 1876 .	657,453
Annual Income	3,391,645
Policies issued dur'g 1875.	6,408
Amount of new Insurance .	14,575,219
Amount of Ins. in force . .	35,907,240

OFFICERS.

WILLIAM WALKER, President.
HENRY J. BEWLEY, Vice President.
JOHN T. BEWLEY, Secretary.
GEORGE L. MONTAGUE, Actuary.
EDWARD W. LAMBERT, Medical Examiner.

AGENCY DEPARTMENT.

CHARLES P. GRIFFIN, General Manager.
SAMUEL I. KNIGHT, Superintendent.

DRY GOODS.

FEBRUARY 15, 1876.

Cochran, McLean & Co.,
Broadway, Grand and Crosby Sts.,
NEW YORK,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
DRY GOODS,
Respectfully call the attention of their friends generally, and buyers about to visit New York, to their stock of
Laces, Embroideries, Ribbons,
WHITE GOODS, LINENS,
Shawls, Dress Goods, Notions, Woolens,
HOSIERY, &c., &c.,
And ask that buyers will examine the same before purchasing elsewhere. TUF

WALL PAPER, &C.

WALL PAPER!
1876.
DECORATIVE NOVELTIES for the coming Spring arranged.
The best Parisian houses fully represented.
EAST LAKE PAPERS, with and without Dados.
SCARLET EMBOSSED and PEBBLE GROUND PAPERS, complete assortment.
NEW HALL PILASTERS, on Screens, Very reliable.
AMERICAN GOLD GROUND, GILT, SATIN, PLAIN, EMBOSSED DAMASK, &c.
First Prize Silver Medal Awarded at Exposition.
DE ZOUCHE & CO.,
101 Fifth Avenue,
NEXT TO POSTOFFICE.

New Paper Hangings,
FOR SPRING OF 1876,
At No. 107 Market Street
NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.

A large stock now opening, and to which constant additions will be made, of New Goods, consisting of GILT, EMBOSSED, SATIN AND PLAIN GOLD AND BLANK WALL PAPERS, DADOS, DECORATIONS, FRESCO BORDERS AND PANELINGS, of the newest designs, which we offer at the lowest prices. CALL AND SEE.

JOS. R. HUGHES.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

ACCEPT THIS INVITATION
TO CALL AND SEE OUR
NEW SPRING GOODS.
HENRY SMITH & SONS,
98 Wylie Avenue.

J. H. BUCHLON,
Merchant Tailor.
No. 54 SIXTH STREET,
Imports direct the FINEST GOODS, and can therefore sell lower than any other first-class house in the city.

MERCHANT TAILOR
B. TIEGEL,
NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET.
Just received, a Full Line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, FOR SPRING WEAR, AT LOWEST PRICES.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY CO., Pittsburgh, Pa., April 25, 1876.

NOTICE TO ICE DEALERS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the 1ST DAY OF MAY next, inclusive, for furnishing the County Offices with Ice during the current season, to be delivered daily in such quantities as the County Commissioners or their agent may direct. Bids to be made at stipulated rates per ton.

HENRY WARNER,
County Controller.

OFFICE OF THE GUARDIANS FOR THE RELIEF AND EMPLOYMENT OF THE POOR, Pittsburgh, April 27, 1876.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until APRIL 29, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the

Furnishing of Meats at the City Farm,

For the period of one year from May 1, 1876.

250 pounds, more or less, per week of Rib Roasts, Steaks or other Meats, for Hospital use.

560 pounds, more or less, per week of Boiling Meats, not to exceed 15 per cent. of bone.

To be delivered at the Farm as ordered by the Superintendent.

Bonds in the sum of $5,000 must accompany all bids.

The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

GUS. L. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Lace Curtains!

Lambrequins,
Window Shades,
Cornices,
Mantle Mirrors

Full Line Now on Exhibition at the
Furniture and Upholstery Warerooms
OF
E. EDMUNDSON & SONS,
139 Liberty Street,
FOOT OF FIFTH AVENUE.

FATTENING! INVIGORATING!

BARON VON LIEBIG'S
LIQUID MEAT EXTRACT.

One wineglass containing the nutriment of one-half pound of Fresh Beef. This is the only Extract ready for use with all the benefits of the solid Extract without its nauseating effects.

CONTAINS ONLY

Pure Sherry Wine and Beef.

Endorsed by all prominent physicians.

CAUTION.—See that the Liquid Extract is in pint bottles, white and gold labels.

PRICE, $1 PER BOTTLE.

All Druggists, Grocers and Hotels have it.

U. S. DEPOT:

C. H. EVANS & CO.,
107 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—WHOLESALE AGENTS.—Applications only received from reliable Wholesale Houses.

is the most beautiful work of the kind in the world. It contains nearly 150 pages, hundreds of fine illustrations, and four Chromo Plates of flowers, beautifully drawn and colored from nature. Price 25 cents in paper cover; 65 cents bound in elegant cloth. VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE, Quarterly, 25 cents a year.
Address, JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

DRY GOODS.

1876.

NEW AND

GR

NEW AND BEAUTIF

WILLIAM

Nos. 165, 167

SPEC

WE ARE PLEASED TO ANN BEAUTIFUL LINE OF FOREIGN SUITS, SACQUES, &C., &C., MOST SOLICIT AN EARLY EXAMINAT

A very elegant line of Plain, Plaid, Striped and Barred

GRENADINES,

in Black, Medium and Seal Browns, Navy Blue, Plum and Myrtle Green, at very low prices. Also, a very fine line of Plain, Plaid and Striped Grenadines and Hernanis, in all Black—special bargains.

A very choice assortment of Black Wool Nets and Crepe De Chene at lowest prices.

One of the largest, most complete and beautiful assortments of

FINE DRESS GOODS,

in all the newest fabrics and lastest shades and combinations of colors it has ever been our pleasure to offer, and at quite a reduction from former prices.

A beautiful line of Striped and Checked Fancy Dress Silks, Striped and Plaid Mourning Silks, new-est shades for street wear, &c., at less than usual prices. Also, a complete assortment of

BLACK DRESS SILKS,

from 75c to $4 50, and will be found extra good value. We have opened also a very handsome line of Light and Dark Figured and

PLAIN LAWNS,

at 12½c per yard. All the latest shades in Spring and Early Summer Percales at lowest prices.

STOCK UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEB

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

THE GREAT
Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.
Have removed from 36 Fifth avenue to their new store,
34 FIFTH AVENUE.
TEAS RETAILED AT IMPORTERS' PRICES.

WARRANTED STRICTLY PURE,
And satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded in all cases.

	Per lb.		Per lb.
Oolong	good 50c	best	90c
Mixed	good 50c	best	95
English Breakfast	good 50c	best	$1 00
Young Hyson	general 50c	best	1 15
Imperial	good 70c	best	1 15
Gunpowder	good $1 00	best	1 30
Japan	good 50c	best	1 00
Thea-Nectar, (suits all tastes.)			80c

The best Coffee in the Market retailed at wholesale prices and warranted to give satisfaction.

A Fine Chromo Picture Given Away.

Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.,
34 FIFTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.

REMOVAL.

ABDIEL McCLURE & CO.,
Broom Manufacturers & Paper Dealers,
Having been burned out at their old establishment, No. 362 Penn avenue, have removed to
NO. 309 LIBERTY STREET,
Where they will be pleased to see their friends and customers.

REMOVAL.

CAYWOOD & LEWIS,
General Produce Commission Merchants,
Have removed to NO. 335 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. Agents for LYNN BROS. YEAST.

REMOVAL.

NIEMANN & AHLERS,
Merchant Tailors,
And Dealers in Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
Have removed to No. 101 SMITHFIELD STREET, third door from Fifth avenue, Howard Block.

DISSOLUTION.

Dissolution.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned and Thomas Hyde, under the firm name of T. HYDE & CO., is dissolved on the first day of March, 1876. Thomas Hyde retiring. The business of said firm will be settled by the other members. The business will be continued as heretofore by the remaining partners. G. HYDE,
T. HYDE,
W. S. HYDE.

Allegheny City, April 26, 1876.

Dissolution.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of MITCHELL, STEVENSON & CO. is dissolved by mutual consent. Thomas S. Mitchell retiring. Dissolution dating from 4th inst. the business will be continued as heretofore by the remaining partners.
WILLIAM STEVENSON,
JAMES H. MITCHELL.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Mansfield & Co., was dissolved on the 21 day of April, 1876, by the death of John S. Lloyd.

The business will be continued at the old stand, No. 12 Second avenue, by Edward Mansf

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 27, 1876.

A steady feeling pervaded the money market to-day, there being a fair inquiry for accomodations, which was readily met in the case of all borrowers of the requisite credit. There is no change to report in discount rates or exchange. The dealings in local securities were all of a private character and we have nothing to report in this line except sales of city 7 per cent. bonds in Philadelphia at 106; water extension do at 107½@107¾; A. V. R. R. 7-30's at 101¾; do Eastern extension 97. Railway stocks underwent a fractional decline in Philadelphia yesterday, Pennsylvania Railroad declining ⅜, and Pittsburgh, Titusville and Buffalo ¾ per cent. This depression is due to the severity of the railway conflict which is so hot that an instance is reported of fourth-class freights having been taken from Chicago to New York at 18c per hun lred pounds, which was doubtless a loss to the company transporting at that rate.

—The business situation continues to wear an encouraging aspect, and while the volume of business is less than it used to be before the panic there is a fair trade in all departments. The improvement that is taking place in the market for iron, nails and glass is one of the most favorable features of the situation. The determination which manufacturers are showing to hold prices at a point which will allow a small margin of profit is having its effect; and as soon as buyers understand that no more of our manufactures are to be sold at less than cost, they will buy just as freely as they did before. Some of them are beginning to comprehend the situation now, and the result has been a good trade in these important staples during the past ten days. The other mercantile interests of our city are also experiencing an improving state of trade. The petroleum interest might be excepted, that important market being for the present completely under the domination of a powerful oligue under whose manipulations prices have been jumping up and down at a rate that would astonish anyone, even those who are most familiar with the character of that volatile market. The general report in nearly all circles is that of fair activity; and while nobody is making very much money, near y everyone is doing something, which is a considerable improvement on the state of affairs three months ago. We shall probably experience the usual summer dul ness, but let us hope that it will be more endurable than our periods of quiet have been for the past year or two.

—A very sensible and judicious view of the advisability of again commencing the work of railway building is taken in a recent article in the Philadelphia *North American*. The view is taken that a careful and discriminating policy of extension in this direction affords the best employment for the capital seeking out of employment. This is true enough, although it may be said that in a majority of cases a very cautious policy will be necessary. The cause of the difficulties of 1873 was not too much railway building as is often asserted; but the events of that panic were in a great extent due to the fact that railways were built without a sound foundation of capital, and in nearly every instance at enormously inflated prices for labor and materials. At present the work of railway construction is at its lowest point, and in localities where more railway facilities are needed, there is no doubt that such enterprises will afford safe and profitable employment to capital. As the *North American* says: "With so much waste land to occupy, so many vacant spaces to settle, so many partly peopled regions to put under cultivation, the railroad offers us still, as it has for so many years past, the principal means of advance. Those who opposed the railroad movement so earnestly have had several years of utter stagnation in which to move in some new direction or to open up some new interest, and have done nothing. Hence we can see no better course to pursue than to resume railroad construction."

—The New York *Journal of Commerce* has the following on the movements of silver in that city:

The bullion brokers are still paying two per cent. premium for silver, and are selling it at three. A bid was made to-day of 3¼ per cent. premium for a large lot of half dollars pieces. The price of fair silver in London has declined to-day to 53¾ pence per ounce, and we make a corresponding decline in our quotations for fine bars here. The London *Economist's* home correspondent of the 15th says: "The fall in the value of silver has endangered the existence of German silver mines. It is said that the first of these will soon be closed, being ceased to sell silver for the time."

The following are the nominal quotations representing the prices in gold for other coin, the rates for American silver are 2 per cent. premium in currency:

	Bid.	Asked.
Trade dollars	92	93
American silver, large	..	91
American silver, quarters	..	91
American silver, small	..	91
Mexican dollars, old	91	92
Mexican dollars, new	91	92
English silver	@1 80	@1 90
Five francs	92	95
Thalers	69	71
English sovereigns	4 80	4 89
Twenty francs	3 85	3 94
Spanish doubloons	15 50	15 65
Mexican doubloons	15 50	15 65
Mexican 20-piece	19 50	19 65

Fine silver bars, @1 15@@1 17 per ounce.

Fine gold bars par to ¼ per cent. premium on the mint value.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

April 27, 1876.	10:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold, cc., 1881, comp	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾
U. S. 6s, 1881, coup	....	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1865	118	....	....	118¼	....
5-20's, 1865, new	....	....	....	118¼	....
5-20's, 1867, registered	121¼	....	....	121¼	....
5-20's, 1867, coupon	121¾	....	....	121¾	....
5-20's, 1868, registered	122¼	....	....	122¼	....
5-20's, 1868, coupon	122¾	....	....	122¾	....
10-40's, registered	118	....	....	118	....
10-40's, coupon	118¾	....	....	119	....
Currency 6's	126	....	....	126	....
New 5's, registered	103¼	....	....	103¼	....
Western Union Tel	70	69¾	69¾	70	70
Pacific Mail	21	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
Adams Express	108	....	....	108	....
American Express	62	....	....	63	....
United States Express	69½	....	....	69½	....
Wells-Fargo Express	88¾	....	....	89	....
New York Central	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾
Erie	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
Michigan Central	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½
Michigan Southern	55¼	55¼	55¼	55¼	55¼
Illinois Central	96¾	96	....	....	....
Cleveland & Pittsburg	90¾	....	....	....	....
Chicago & Northwest	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
Do. preferred	....	....	....	....	....
Rock Island	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
St. Paul, common	38	38	38	38	38
Do. preferred	64	....	64	63¾	63¾
Wabash common	....	....	....	15	....
Fort Wayne	101¾	....	101¾	....	102
Ohio & Mississippi	16	16	16	16	16
Union Pacific	64	....	64	....	64
Harlem	137	135	....	....	....
Hannibal & St. Joe	15	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
Atlantic & Pac. pref	....	....	....	....	3
Iron Mountain	....	....	....	....	14¾
C., C. & I. C	4⅜	....	....	....	4¾
Missouri Pacific	....	....	....	....	14
Missouri 6's	....	....	....	104¾	....

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	44¾	....	543
Reading	44¾	44⅝	....
United Co's of N J	135	136	....
Oil Creek	....	....	115
Lehigh Valley	58½	58¾	....
Central Transportation	47	47¾	....
Empire Transportation	....	52	....
P. C. & St. L. in bonds	....	....	89¼
Northern Pacific bonds	....	....	....

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 112½.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Money closed easy at 3@4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@6 per cent. Customs receipts $277,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $700,000. Clearings $32,000,000. Sterling firm at 487½@489¼.

The National Bank of the State of New York was admitted to the Clearing House to-day, and will resume immediately.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 112¾, advanced to 112¾ and closed at 112½. Borrowing rates 3@7 per cent. per annum and 1-64@1.32 per diem. Loans also made flat and at 3@3½ per cent. for carrying toward the close. The Government has awarded $6,153,634 in gold at from 112.61 to 112.77.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds firm. Railroad bonds strong. State securities quiet. Stocks dull with an improvement in coal roads, but generally weak and lower at the market without interesting features. Among the sales at the Stock Exchange were 23,000 shares of Pacific Mail, 11,000 Western Union, 6,000 Erie and 1,000 Lake Shore. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
W. U. Telegraph	69¾	N. J. Central	97½
Quicksilver	16	Rock Island	103¾
Do. preferred	37	Pacific Mail	37¾
Pacific Mail	19½	Do. preferred	63¾
Mariposa	7	Toledo & Wabash	16
Do. preferred	7¾	Do. preferred	3
Adams Express	108	Ft. Wayne	101¾
Wells-Fargo Ex	89	Terre Haute	3
American Ex	62½	Do. preferred	15
U. S. Express	69½	Chicago & Alton	93
New York Central	112¾	Do. preferred	104
Erie	15⅝	Ohio & Mississippi	15¾
Do. preferred	36	Delaware & Lack	96
Harlem	138	Atlantic & P. Tel	18
Do. preferred	140	Missouri Pacific	14
Mich. Central	92	Atlantic & P. pref	3
Panama	119½	Indiana Central	4¾
Lake Shore	55¼	Hannibal & St. Jo	17
Illinois Central	97	Union Pacific stock	64
Cleveland & Pitts.	91	Central Pac bonds	104¾
Northwestern	39¾	Union Pac. bonds	104¾
Do. preferred	58¾	Do land grants	100
C. C. C. & I.	95	Do sink. fund	91¾
GOVERNMENTS.			
U. S. coupons, 1881	122¾	New 5's	113¾
5-20's, 1865	119¾	10-40's, registered	118¾
5-20's, 1865, new	119	10-40's, coupons	118¾
5-20's, 1867	121¾	Currency 6's	125
5-20's, 1868	122¾		
STATE BONDS.			
Missouri 6's	104¾	Tennessee, old	43
Virginia, new	62	Tennessee, new	40¾
Virginia, old	34		

LONDON, April 27, 5 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England increased £119,000 the past week. Proportion of bank reserve to liabilities 46⅝ per cent. Consols for money 95 4-16; for account 95⅝. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 99½; do 5-20's, 1867, 100½; new 5's, 108½. Railroad securities—New York Central 101; Erie 15½; do preferred 25.

FRANCE, April 27.—The specie in the Bank of France increased 18,563,000 francs the past week. Rentes 100 francs 95 centimes.

FRANKFORT, April 27.—United States bonds—New 5's 102½.

NEW ORLEANS, April 27.—Gold 113¾. Sight ½ per cent. premium. Sterling—Bank 550@5.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, April 27, 1876.

The usual degree of activity was observable in nearly all lines of the wholesale and jobbing business of our city to-day. There were no especially new features in the breadstuffs and produce business, corn being easy and wheat and oats quite firm. In groceries a reduction of ⅛c was made by the leading dealers in roasted coffees, and we note a slight advance in prunes and walnuts. Dry goods were active with still further reductions on the leading makes of prints. Petroleum was excited and underwent wide fluctuations with a general upward tendency. The demand experienced by our leading glass houses was active and prices in this line continue firm. In building materials the trade in cement and in lumber from yards was quite active, while the business in raft lumber was slow with a light supply. Hardware was moderately active, but values still take a low range. Hides and leather were only moderately active, while the wholesale boot and shoe trade is moving steadily. We learn from the *Shoe and Leather Reporter* that the shipments of boots and shoes from Boston to Pittsburgh last week aggregated 416 cases. The same journal says concerning the condition of trade in New York:

The market has changed very little, if at all during the past week. The boot business is delayed, and has not fully commenced, and the shoe business is closing up so that if it were not for the back orders there would be very little doing at the factories. As it is, there are but a few small factories that are busy, except those manufacturing for the New England city trade. The number of buyers in the city is very small, and diminishing every week. The boot manufacturers state that they are all ready to go to work, and are only waiting for orders, which, thus far, have been few. In the dullness in the boot and shoe market there is without a compensation to be found in the fact that there is time to make collections and square accounts. There has been no time for many years when so little was owing in the trade, as fewer goods have been bought, and consequently little is left to be done other than to square old accounts.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce, in this city, since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,450	Apple, bbls	420
Corn, bus	4,577	Cheese, lbs	200
Wheat, bus	3,000	Butter, pkgs	61
Barley bus	3,438	Bacon, tcs	30
Oats, bus	4,365	Hay, bales	325
Potatoes, bus	1,139		

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Breadstuffs and Produce.

APPLES—Are coming in quite freely for this time of the year and the market is easy. The demand is only for the choicest grades, none others being saleable. Quotations are nominally unchanged at $3 25@6 00 for choice; $1 00@3 00 for prime.

BUTTER—There was some activity in the prime to choice grades this morning and nearly all the offerings of those qualities sold with a ready sale. We note sales of small lots in tubs at 25c; do in rolls at 25@28c; choice to fancy do in jars at 22@25c; fair 19@21c; choice on 22@23c.

CHEESE—Move with tolerable activity, the bulk of the business being prime new Ohio, mild old New York Goshen. Quotations are firmly maintained at former rates. We quote New York Goshen at 15¾@16c; prime Ohio factory old 13¾@14c; prime Ohio factory 13@13¾c; do to quality, 1 @12¾c, as to quality.

EGGS—Are in good demand and dropping, with some houses asking 15c, but the bulk of the business is done per dozen for strictly fresh.

FLOUR—The market is active and quality unchanged, though spring wheat flours were somewhat affected by the weakness in the Chicago market. The rates current are as follows for the wholesale trade of our local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour at $7 75@8 bbl; No. 1 amber do $7 25; red wheat flour $6 75@7 00; in sacks 25c off @ bbl. For jobbing trade all of the leading dealers for standard brands of flours are steady, as follows: Choice brands of winter wheat flour $7 00@7 25; white wheat $7 50@7 75; Wisconsin is quoted at $6 00@6 25; Minnesota $6 50@6 75; patent do, Louis at $7 50@8 50; choice patents $8 00@9 00; red win er wheat flour is active at $6 00@6 25; Graham flour $6 25@7 00; superfine flour $4 75@5 00; oatmeal $5 75 @ bbl; kegs $3 00. Rye flour $5 00 @ bbl.

GRAIN—The market was moderately active with a firm feeling in wheat and oats, while corn was easy under increased supplies. Winter wheat was in demand and strong for prime grades, with spring wheat weak. A car of choice Tennessee amber sold at $1 48 on track. We quote choice Minnesota white winter at $1 40@1 42. Pennsylvania and Ohio red winter $1 34@1 36; Northwestern red $1 38@1 40; low grades are held and neglected at $1 10@1 22. Rejected do 90c@$1 10, as to quality; No. 2 Chicago spring wheat rules at $1 15@1 20; No. 3 do at $1 05@1 10. Corn was weak under an increased supply. We note a sale of 1 car sacked at 61c on track; 1 car of 62½c in elevator, and 1 car of 63c delivered; 62c for yellow; 60@61c for high-mixed; 59@59½c for low-mixed. We quote car at 57@58c for prime yellow; 54@56c for mixed. Oats were firm at former quotations. We quote mixed Pennsylvania and Ohio at 38@41c; prime white 42@43½c. Barley was easy, with a moderate demand. Canada is held at $1 10@1 20 @ bushel; choice spring at $1 00 @1 10; common to prime 75@90c. Rye is quiet at 80@85c @ bushel. Bran $15 @ ton. Jobbing sales of grain rule 3@5c above quotations.

POTATOES—Are weak and depressed some sales being as low as 40c at exceedingly low rates. We local sales having ranged at 45 @50c, which, however, affords no basis for quotations on true. We quote round lots on track at 75@80c for Early Rose; 70@75c for prime blows; 60@65c for mixed lots. Sales from store are stated at 80@85c for prime Early Rose; 75@80c for Peerless. Jersey sweets rule at $1 50 @4 00, with a good demand for prime sound.

Provisions.

There was a moderate consumptive demand for the leading staples of hog products, with an easy movement, but no material notable change. There has been a fair volume of receipts during the week ending to-day, aggregating 2,680 pieces and 656 tierces.

BACON—There is a steady feeling, as follows: Shoulders 10c @ pound; short rib sides 13¾@13¾c; clear sides 14c.

HAMS AND CURED MEATS—Hams were steady and in fair demand at 14@c @ lb for extra sugar cured; Breakfast bacon rules steady and we quote sugar cured at 15c. Sugar cured shoulders were firm being quotable at 10¾c. Dried beef, sugar cured, rules at 15c. Beef tongues, @ dozen, are quoted at $7 00@7 50.

LARD—The market is easy at previous quotations. We quote prime kettle at 11¾c @ lb in half-barrels 11¾c; in buckets 12c; @ lb refined lard in tierces 10@10½c; in half-barrels 11½c @ lb; in buckets 12½c @ lb; in 5-lb caddies 13c @ lb; in 3-lb caddies 13½c @ lb; in 5-lb pails 12c @ lb; in 3-lb pails 12½c @ lb; in 1-lb pails 13c @ lb.

LARD OIL—There is a steady demand at firm prices. We quote extra winter-strained at $1 08 @ gallon; No. 1 at 85c @ gallon; No. 2 at 70@ 75c @ gallon, as to test; No. 1 tallow 6½@6¾c.

HAM SAUSAGE—Continues steady at 9¾@10c @ lb.

MESS PORK—The market is quiet, the ruling price being $23 75 @ barrel for spring mess.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers, city readered, 6@6¼c @ lb; country do 5½@5¾c @ lb.

COUNTRY BACON—There is a moderate demand for country-cured meats at steady values. We quote hams at 11½@12c @ lb, shoulders @@10c; sides 12@13c; lard 12@13c.

The Chicago *Commercial Bulletin* has the following concerning the progress of summer packing: "Summer packing at the principal points is progressing rather actively—more so than generally supposed. The prices of hogs, however, have tended more than the supply to check operations, as the value of meats has not warranted packers in running to their full capacity, and the supply of ice is not secure. At this point there are seven houses engaged at the present time—running to a moderate extent and slaughtering 20,000 to 25,000 hogs per week; and the aggregate packing since the close of the regular season may be estimated at 175,000. The quality of the hogs packed so far this season shows a slight improvement over that of last season, though packers as a rule are complaining that receipts are of lighter averages. The manufacture of product is confined mainly to cuts of meats suitable for the English market, though during the first half of March there was a large amount of short rib sides manufactured. A moderate quantity of extra prime and family mess pork has been packed. At Cedar Rapids packing is progressing favorably—about 15,000 hogs have been slaughtered so far. At Des Moines slaughtering has been engaged in this season—about 7,000 hogs have been slaughtered so far. At Indianapolis and Cleveland a moderate business is reported, but no definite figures at the more Southern cities there is very little doing, as the stocks of winter-cured product on hand are quite large, and there is little inducement to packers to manufacture summer-cured. The packing in the West since the close of the regular season may be estimated at 275,000 to 300,000 hogs."

Groceries.

The active trade previously noted in the leading lines of staple and fancy groceries continued to-day. The only change is in coffees, which were reduced ⅛c by the leading dealers, although the New York market is reported a little firmer in tone. Sugars are steady with a fair business. Teas are reported rather dull in New York with very little from Japan rather easy. We quote the jobbing prices of the Pittsburgh trade as follows:

Green Coffees.	₩ lb.	*Sugars.*	₩ lb
Fancy Rio	24	Standard A	10¾@10¾c
Choice Rio	23	Standard B	10 @10¼c
Prime Rio	22	Do. extra C	9¾@10 c
Good Rio	21	Extra C—yel	9¾c
Ordinary Rio	20	Golden C	9¼c
Java	32	Franklin, B	9¾c
Roasted Coffees.		Cut Loaf	12 c
Rio, in papers	26@27	Crushed	11¼c
2d grades do	25	Powdered	11¼c
Rio, in bulk	24	Granulated	10¾c
Java, in papers	33	Good fair N. O	8¾c
Java, in bulk	32	Fully do	8¾c
		Prime do	9¼c
Young Hyson	45@$1 00	Choice fair do	9¾c
Gunpowder	45@$1 10	White clarified do	10 c
Imperial	50@$1 00	*Molasses.*	₩ gall.
Japan	40@45	Str'y ch. N. O	65c
Oolong	35@45	Choice do	62@65c
Fancy	1 00	Good	60c
Souchong	35@$1 00	*Syrups.*	
Starch.	₩ lb	Ex. white drips	70@72c
Pearl	6¾@7c	Sugar drips	60@62c
Silver gloss	10@10½c	Prime syrups	50@55c
Corn	10@10½c	Choice	55 c
Rice.		*Spices.*	55 c
Choice Carolina	7¼@7½c	Allspice	17 c
Patna	7 @7½c	Cassia	33@35 c
Rangoon	7	Cloves	41@45
Louisiana	6¾@7 c	Pepper	19@20 c
Soda.		*Soups.*	
Bi-carb, in kegs	5½c	Irish soap, ₩ box	4 25
Bi-carb in 10-lb pkgs	5½c	S. S. Star, ₩ box	5 75
Bi-carb in 5-lb papers	7 c	Bank'rs best, ₩ box	6 50
Candles.		Gold do	6 50
Star, full weight	17 c	Do. N. Y. City, ₩ b	9¾c
Stearine	13½c	German soft do	6½@7c
Mould	11@12 c	California, ₩ box	4 50

TOBACCO—There is an active trade at steady prices. The current rates are as follows:

Manufactured—		Six Twist	43@60c
Spun roll	60@65c	Smoking—Gran	
Black Navy	50@55c	Solid	50@75c
Black Tens	53@55c	*Leaf Tobacco—*	
Honest Navy	50@55c	Wrappers, less	15@20c
Louisville Cav	60@70c	West'n leaf—lugs	9@12c
Virginia Navy	53@55c	Ohio seed wrap	15@25c
Virginia Cav	50@55c	Ohio seed filler	9@12c
Bull Dhe Thick	60@65c	Conn. (choice)	
Extra Cav	60@75c	Wrapper	60@70c
Bright pounds	65@$1	Conn. filler	12@15c
Black Cavalry	53@55c	Havana wrap	1 25@2 50
Rough & Ready	55@58c	Havana fillers	60@$1 25
Fine Cut plugs	70@80c	*Cigars—*	
Fine Cut	60@70c	Penn'a. seed	$15@ 30
Cut and Dry	53@62c	Connecticut	25@ 30
Scotch Snuff	65@75c	Seed Havana	20@ 30
Black Snuff	55@60c	Havana	60@150

FOREIGN FRUITS—Are in fair demand. We note a slight advance in prunes and currants. We quote as follows: Raisins—layers, new, ₩ box, $3 00; London layers do $4 50; Valentias, new, 11½@12c ₩ lb; sultanas 18c. Dates—Sairs ₩ lb. Currants 8c. Citron 35c. Prunes 7½@. Almonds—Languedoc 25c; do shelled 35c. Walnuts—Grenoble, 18c; do Ivers 23c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 17c; Sicily filberts 14c. Smyrna figs 15c. Brazil nuts 10c. Maccaroni 18@18c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Messina, ₩ box, $5 50. Oranges $5 00 ₩ box. Cocoanuts $6 50 ₩ hundred.

Dry Goods.

The activity in jobbing branches of the dry goods trade continues and a fair volume of business has been transacted since our last report. The downward course of prices on many of the staple makes is still the leading feature of the trade, reductions on Sprague's, Cocheco, Richmond, Southbridge and Knickerbocker fancy prints and Cocheco shirtings having been made in New York during the past four days, followed by a corresponding reduction by jobbers here. Cotton goods are in moderate demand but steady, and the leading makes of brown and bleached cotton are firm at quotations. Pittsburgh jobbers have reduced quotations on a number of prints and are offering full lines of seasonable goods at the lowest rates. Prices current of the Pittsburgh jobbing trade are as follows:

BROWN SHEETINGS.

Width.	P'ce	Width.	P'ce
Anchor A No. 1	36 8¾	Newburg	39 8
Penn Mill do	4-4 8¾	Laconia E	36 8
Eagle No. 1	36 8¾	Laconia B	39 8½
Western trade	36 7¾	Laconia O	40 8½
Magnolia	36 7	Laconia	9-4 23
Avondale	36 6	Lacoma	10-4 27½
Conestoga A	39 6	Conestoga	10-4 27½
Chippewa C	28 5	Waltham	36 12½
Nonatook	4-4 8¾	Juanita B, fine	3-4 8

BLEACHED SHEETINGS.

Commonwith O	27 5	Lonsdale	36 10½
Suffolk L	36 7	Lonsdale Cam	36 11
Sharon	36 7½	Fruit of Loom	36 10½
Red Bank	36 7¾	Bay Mill	36 12½
Rochdale	36 8	Davol	36 12
Blackstone	36 9	Wamsutta	36 12½
White Rock	36 10½	Waltham	42 12
Pocahontas	36 9	Pepperell	9-4 27½
Hill	36 9½	Pepperell	10-4 32½

PRINTS.

Conestoga fa'cy	6	Southbridge	5¾
Hamilton fa'cy	6	Oriental fancy	6
Garner fancy	5¾	Cocheco fancy	6¼
Amoskeag fa'cy	6	Hartel	6¼
Richmond	6	Berlin solid	6¼
Merrimac	6	Simpson's black	6¼
Sprague fancy	5	" fast black	6¼
American fancy	6¼	" mourning	6¼

SHIRTING PRINTS.

Haircloth cheviots	6¼	Oriental	6
Cocheco	6	Spragues	6
Merrimac	6	American	5¾
Anchor	6	Allen	5¾

TICKING.

Conestoga X	7 8	Thorndike	7 8
Conestoga A A	7 8	Portsmouth	7 8
Conestoga C T	14¼	Portsmouth	4 4
gold seal	11	Whittaker	7 8
" prem. A	4 4	Whittaker	4 4

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	11¼	White	11
Glasgow	10½	American	8

MISCELLANEOUS.

White carpet chain	22	Colored carp't ch'n, fine	20
Cot'n batting	12@16	Cotton twine	22

The New York *Bulletin* reports that market for woolen and foreign goods as follows: "The demand for most descriptions of woolens from first hands has lacked spirit, and the traffic of the day among package dealers has been limited. The jobbers have been doing a moderate business with buyers from the interior, and a fair trade is generally expected during the current week. The season of large sales of spring weight woolens is mostly over, but from the large number of out-of-town buyers in the market, it is quite probable that distributions to a fair aggregate amount will yet be made to that class of dealers, and there will undoubtedly be further requirements from early purchasers for the renewal of assortments, by which holders will be enabled to run off a considerable portion of their remaining stock of light weight fabrics. Manufacturers are now running their machinery almost entirely upon heavy goods, adapted to the autumn trade, but it is believed their productions will be much less in the aggregate than usual, and it may be hoped that the market will be spared the exhibition of the large quantities of worthless goods which have for several past seasons essentially interfered with the sale of meritorious productions at reasonably satisfactory prices.

"There has been a continued dragging movement in foreign goods from first hands, and selections have been almost exclusively restricted to small parcels of fashionable and substantle fabrics. The jobbing trade has been fairly active in some departments, but general animation has been lacking, and in the aggregate distribution has not been large."

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, April 27.—Business was moderate with package houses, and there was a quiet jobbing trade. Cotton goods in good demand at current prices. Prints, cambrics and shirtings rather more active. Smoking prints were closed out at 5c by the manufacturers' agents. Woolen dress goods active at 5c by the case. Woolen goods quiet. Cotton dress goods active at lower prices.

Glass and Glassware.

The demand for window glass has been quite active all the spring and stocks are very much reduced, being far smaller than is usual at this time of the year. Prices are firm and the discounts established by the manufacturers' agency are closely adhered to as given below. This trade are expecting a steady continuance of the present good demand during the rest of the season. Glassware is dull with a light volume of trade, being steady however, with very little cutting of rates.

WINDOW GLASS—The recent classification of dealers by the mutual protection of themselves and the manufacturers, made at the manufacturers' meeting in Cincinnati last month, is very closely adhered to, to the advantage of 10 per cent. net, is made between jobbers and dealers, and 5@10 per cent. between dealers and small retailers. The sale of sheets has been discontinued by all manufacturers and no orders are filled unless given to be furnished within ten days after the date of the order. The discounts on the following list are 50 per cent. in car loads; 40 per cent. in small amounts on orders from jobbers and dealers; 30 per cent. to small retailers and consumers. Terms sixty days, with 2 per cent. off for cash in ten days. The following is the card per box of fifty feet:

SIZES.	Single Strength. Equal 1st quality	Double Strength. Equal 1st quality
6x 8 to 7x 9	$3 25	$6 00
7x10 to 8x10	4 25	7 50
10x12 to 10x12	4 00	4 50 7 25
8x14 to 10x15	4 25	4 75 7 50
9x16 to 11x15	4 75	5 25 8 50
12x18 to 12x20	5 50	8 75
12x20 to 12x22	6 00	9 50
15x20 to 20x30	6 25	10 50
15x30 to 20x30	7 00	11 25
24x30 to 24x36	7 50	12 50
28x30 to 24x36	8 00	14 00
31x28 to 30x36	9 00	20 00
36x30 to 40x60		22 50

All sizes over 52 inches in length, and not making 91 united inches, will be charged in addition to the above basis, at the rate of 25 per cent. will be charged for all glass more than 40 inches wide. Orders filled by agents are subject to approval of manufacturers when received.

GLASSWARE—Discounts on glass ware are given as follows: On druggists' green glass ware 70@75 and 5 per cent.; on druggists' flint prescription, 50 per cent. for cash; on black bottles, 50 and 5 per cent.; flint lamp chimneys, 25 to 40 per cent.

Petroleum.

April 27.—Excitement and wide fluctuations continue to characterize the crude petroleum market, with different parties on each side in a few minutes. The general result of the fluctuations, however, was an upward movement, in which refined sympathized to a certain degree, although it did not closely follow the course of the former.

CRUDE—After the hour of closing the Exchange yesterday, there was a speculative and excited market. The night session, full of bulls were rampant and prices were rapidly carried up to $1 06@1 07 for Conduit and United, but receded before the end to $1 04@1 05. This morning the market opened with quite an unsteady feeling at the following: United and Conduit $1 07½ bid, and fell off during the morning to 97@99c. In the afternoon the speculative feeling largely prevailed, the prices ranging from $1 07½@1 02½. Between these figures a considerable business in certificates were made. Shipment seemed, in the speculative feeling, to be neglected. We quote it nominally at $2 05. Unique ruled during the day with United and Conduit.

REFINED—Was quiet and only a strong feeling to-day, although the market did not follow the sudden and wide fluctuations of crude. The general disposition on the part of both buyers and sellers was to hold off until there was a more settled and steadier condition of affairs, and therefore refined only followed the general course of crude, making an advance of about 5c. Eastern delivery was quoted at 22½c, or higher, although in this case as we'll as the local trade exact quotations are difficult to give. We quote standard white at 16¾@16¾c for five hundred and thousand barrel lots, free on board at works; 17@17½c in car lots. New York delivery rules at 18¾@19c for prompt and the month. Philadelphia is quoted at 17¾c for prompt and the month. Pittsburgh is quoted at 17¾c for prompt and the month.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, April 27.—The *Courier* says: United opened at $1 05, advanced to 1 07½, fell to $1 00, advanced to 1 04@1 05, declined to $1 00, and then advanced to $1 03½@1 02¾ at six o'clock. After that hour there was no sale at $1 07½, and the market closed at $1 07½ bid. Pennsylvania Transportation and Union closed $1 02. New York, Quotations for Conduit were not obtainable. Shipment closed at $1 07½, and Upper Road at $1 07½, with total sales of 70,000 barrels.

OIL CITY, April 27.—The *Derrick* says: At the opening United sold at 1 05½, after which a decline to $1 05 took place. At this price sales were only moderate. Then an upward movement was inaugurated. There was an advance of 5c, then a decline of 3¾c, then another advance, closing at 1 07½ bid. Sales of crude and so on throughout the day, fluctuations being many and wide, but each sailing 1¼@2¾c. In the early part of the day, and in fact until the close, there were bids for Union at 5¾@10c below United. At the close of the day change at 6 o'clock, the ruling price was $1 75, but in the evening there was an advance to $1 85, and a few sales were effected at that. Before the close, however, the feeling was a little more quiet, and the final sales of the evening were at $1 85. No shipment. The total sales were 201,000 barrels.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Crude petroleum is unchanged. Refined quiet and heavy; Western spot 23½c; Philadelphia 23½c; Parcels delivered 23¾c; Shipping 23¼c; Export 24½c.

CINCINNATI, April 27.—Petroleum dull at 13½c. Flour firmer. Corn steady at 59@61c. Wheat dull at $1 12@1 25. Oats quiet at 39@45c. Rye and barley firm and unchanged. Lard dull and nominal at $21 50 bid; $21 75 asked. Lard dull and nominal; small stock. Bulk meats steady and unsettled; shoulders nominally 8c; clear rib 11c; clear nominally 11¾c. Bacon dull and nominal at 9¾@9¾@12¼@12¾c. Whisky quiet but steady at $1 07.

BOSTON, April 27.—Flour steady; Western spring is very closely sold up. Wheat firmer; advance of 1@2c cent. net. Corn steady; Western and Southern 1@2c higher; sales of 30,000 bushels at 64@65c for mixed Western; 66@67c for yellow Western; 68@69c for white Western; 70@71c for white Southern. Oats firmer; sales of 20,000 bushels at 45@46c for Western; 47@48c for Canada. Rye and barley firm and unchanged. Provisions dull and drooping; order demand limited; difficult to give accurate quotations. Whisky steady at $1 07.

MILWAUKEE, April 27.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat closed weak: No. 1 Milwaukee spring at 98c; do hard at $1 24; No. 2, $1 01; No. 3, 91½c. Corn less active; No. 2 mixed 55c. Oats in fair demand and lower; No. 2 white 36c; No. 3 do, 32c; but steady; No. 1, 70c. Barley firmer; No. 2 spring 80@90c.

ST. LOUIS, April 27.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm at $1 28. Corn steady at 44¼@44½; receipts 44,000 bushels; Eye at 67c. Barley dull and unchanged. Pork nominally lower at $22 00. L

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Our Removal.

Patrons and friends of the COMMERCIAL will please remember that we have removed to No. 76 Fifth avenue, Carr's Iron Block, where all will be welcomed.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., April 27, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Thr.	Hum	Dir.	W'ND. Force.	Weath.
7 A. M..	30.064	48	70	E.	Light.	Cloudy
2 P. M..	29.932	58	64	S.	Fresh.	Cloudy
9 P. M..	29.850	55	78	.....	Calm.	Lt.rain

Mean barometer....29.928. Highest thermom....60
Mean thermom.... 54.5 Lowest thermom....43
Rainfall.... .02

Dr. Hunter

Devotes special attention to diseases of the throat, lungs and ears. Office, No. 178 Fourth avenue, above Grant street. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. FMWtf

We call the Attention

of our readers to the new Commercial plan advertised in our columns by the National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America. W. W. Mair, General Agent, 167½ Wood street.

To those desiring cheap insurance in a No. 1 Company these hard times, it offers special inducements.

The Sandy Creek Oil Company.

Abram Reese, through his counsel, yesterday filed a bill in equity in the Court of Common Pleas, against George Porter, H. M. Rolf, Charles Parkins, Joseph Holmes, George Pennington, Hugh Crashaw, Thomas Pennington, James H. Sweet, Burley and James Hunter. The parties to the bill, it is claimed have been engaged in partnership carrying on the oil business under the name of the "Sandy Creek Oil Company." It is not charged by the complainant that the company is involved in debt, but that business has almost entirely ceased and that there is a large amount of money in the hands of the treasurer which he will not distribute among the members of the company. The object of the proceedings is to have the company dissolved and to have a receiver appointed in order that an equitable distribution of the funds may be made.

New Bank Safe.

The large fire and burglar proof safe received at 93 Smithfield street, was only in store forty-eight hours before being sold to a prominent bank in the vicinity of this city.

From a critical examination we can say it is the finest and best of its class, containing all of Hall's improvements such as dovetailing, threaded conical arbors, and last but not least Hall's patent *chronometric effect* and or "wind feet" is included, it having been adjusted at the factory and withstood all the jars and jolting of a three hundred mile trip by rail, again proving their non-liability to become injured by blows or concussion of any kind.

The bank for which this safe is intended may be congratulated on the eligible character of its security for funds, and the manufacturer can justly claim credit for the product in of so perfect an article both artistically and mechanically.

Pittsburgh Exhibitors at the Centennial.

Over fifty of the prominent manufacturers of Pittsburgh will exhibit at the Centennial. Following are the names, as far as reported:

Brown & Co., iron and steel; W. D. Wood & Co., planished sheet iron; Jones & Laughlins, iron and steel; Graff, Bonnell & Co., hoop iron; Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, iron, &c.; Reese, Graff & Woods, iron and steel; Phillips, Nimick & Co., plate iron; Carnegie Bros., bridge iron; Singer, Nimick & Co., steel; Anderson & Woods, steel; Hussey, Wells & Co., steel; Park, Bros. & Co., steel; Miller, Metcalf & Parkin, steel; Lucy Furnace, pig iron; A. Harrison & Co., chilled rolls; Fulton Foundry Company, castings; Totten & Co., rolls; Evans, Dalzell & Co., wrought iron tubes; National Tube Works, wrought iron tubes; Bissell & Co., grates; S. D. Hubbard & Co., eclipse pumps; Epping, Carpenter & Co., pumps; Pennsylvania Lead Company, lead and silver; Porter, Bell & Co., narrow gauge locomotive; A French & Co., railroad car springs; Emerson Diamond Stone Saw Company; Beaver Falls Cutlery Company, cutlery; Empire Grain Company, flour mill machinery; Westinghouse Air Brake Company; Armstrong & Co., cork machine; Dexter Spring Company, burgo metal; Alexander Speer & Sons, plows; J. C. Bidwell, plows and steel castings; Pittsburgh Steel Casting Company, steel castings; Wilson, Walker & Co., forgings; Keystone Bridge Company; Moorhead & Co., sheet iron; Edgar Thomson Steel Works, steel rails, &c.; Hussey, Howe & Co., steel and shovels and spades; C. G. Hussey & Co., sheet copper; Klein, Logan & Co., hardware; J. Diamond, spectacles.

The following glass manufacturing firms will exhibit:

Excelsior Flint Glass Company; Keystone Flint Glass Company; Atterbury & Co.; Geo. Duncan & Sons; Phœnix Glass Company; Bakewell, Pears & Co.; Adams & Co.; Ripley & Co.; Richards & Hartly; Crystal Glass Company; Rochester Tumbler Works.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

In the following Venango county cases petitions for discharge were filed and the usual order made: David C. Gilbraith, Clark A. Burrows, Alexander Harris and Thomas King.

T. B. Murphy, bankrupt, Allegheny. Order made for sale of book accounts.

J. W. Yost, bankrupt, Erie. Order made for sale of certain real estate.

John Munnell *et al.*, vs. John C. Fleuniken, debtor. Wayman Dispositions presented and usual order made to show cause granted, returnable on the 5th proximo.

D. A. McDonald, bankrupt, Allegheny. Rule granted on D. Hendrie to show cause why the proof of claim cannot be rejected, returnable on the 29th inst.

In the matter of the petition of William Wettach *et al.*, for adjudication in bankruptcy of themselves and their other copartners, trading as Wattach, Couch & Co., and John Murphy & Co., order was granted on John A. Couch and J. H. Abrams, to show cause why they should not be adjudged bankrupts, returnable on the 29th proximo.

Joseph Sproull, bankrupt, Butler county. Order made referring the matter of ascertainment and liquidation of alleged claims to Register Shafer.

Robert Potter bankrupt, of Allegheny county. Hearing on motion for an injunction against George Dickson continued to the 9th proximo.

Andrew D. Miller, bankrupt, city. Rule to show cause why bankrupt should not be attached for contempt. Argument had and rule discharged.

A voluntary petition in bankruptcy was filed by August A. Faller, of Butler.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Stowe and Collier.

J. Owens, for use, vs. James H. Snodgrass. Verdict for plaintiff for $159 75.

William McCully vs. James M. Conway and Harry Moore; action on a note. Verdict for defendants.

Samuel Reynolds vs. R. J. McClure; executor of the last will of John Crawford, deceased; *sci. fa.* on a mortgage. Verdict for the plaintiff for $288 30.

W. S. Douglass vs. Archie McMurray; action for wages. Defendant confessed judgment for $9 25.

McNeill, Dean & Co. vs. T. D. Briggs, executor of Thomas C. Briggs, deceased; action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff for $4,372.

Albert H. Clark, Esq., of the Beaver county bar, was on motion of J. H. Miller, Esq., admitted to practice in this court.

William M. Duncan & Co., for use of W. M. Duncan, vs. K. Bracken; action on an account. Verdict for plaintiffs for $113.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Pittsburgh National Bank vs. Kountz *et al.*; Smith vs. McNaugher & Co.; Fisher vs. Burke; Lytle vs. Burke; Jarrett, for use, vs. Schaefer *et al.*; Donald vs. Sowell; Lupton & Co. vs. Walther; Kirkpatrick, for use, vs. Scully; Reno vs. Frazier Bros.; Columbia Insurance Company vs. Miles; Glass vs. Baldwin; Longbridge & Co. vs. Evans *et al.*; Stockdale, trustee, vs. Baum; McLaughlin vs. McGowan & Connell.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Ewing and White.

The case of John Britton and wife vs. Thomas Bese *et al.* is still on trial before Judge White.

In the case of W. J. Morgan vs. Philip Baumgart, a verdict was returned for the defendant.

Herman Straub vs. Rt. Rev. M. Domenec, Bishop and Trustee of St. Peter's Roman Catholic congregation of Allegheny City, and Robert White, contractor. Verdict for plaintiff for $78 65.

John A. Graw vs. John Joseph Von Mitzel. On trial.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Kirkpatrick.

Commonwealth vs. Henry Zung, indicted on oath of Tony Hill for assault and battery. *Nolle prosequi* allowed on payment of costs by the defendant.

Commonwealth vs. William McBroom, indicted on oath of William J. Steen for voluntary escape. The defendant was a constable of the borough of Chartiers, and it was charged that he released a prisoner confined in the lock-up of that borough on a charge of drunkenness. The defendant was found not guilty and the prosecutor was directed to pay the costs. The same defendant was also charged by the same prosecutor with voluntary escape and extortion, on another indictment, and a similar verdict was returned. It was alleged that the defendant received from the prisoner whom he permitted to escape a silver watch valued at twenty dollars.

James Brogan, indicted on oath of W. B. Ross, for selling liquor on Sunday, pleaded *nolo contendere*.

R. H. Caughey, charged with false pretenses, on oath of J. H. Johnston, was found not guilty, and the prosecutor was directed to pay the costs.

James C. Hare, Wm. Weinel and James Duffy are on trial on a charge of larceny and receiving stolen goods.

THE INVESTIGATION.

Report of the House Committee—A Very Common Place Document—The City Debt Limit Reached.

Below we give the report of the Committee appointed by the House of Representatives, to examine into our municipal affairs, especially with reference to the expenditures for new water works and for street improvements under the Penn avenue act. The committee held several sessions, and considerable difficulty was experienced in getting a majority to agree upon a report. The first draft, it is said, was materially toned down, and even then two of the committee declined to sign it. The only material conlusion at which the committee arrives, is, that the city indebtedness already exceeds the constitutional limit. This proposition, however, Mr. Smith, of Chester, does not assent to, believing that the courts are the only authorities competent to pass upon that point, and hence he did not sign the report. Mr. O'Neill, of Philadelphia, has not attached his signature, but for what reason is not stated. Whatever light this document may let into legislative minds, certainly no well informed Pittsburgher will find anything new in it.

After reciting the authority upon which they acted, the committee go on and make the following report:

INDEBTEDNESS.

Relative to the indebtedness of the city, bonded and otherwise, the Controller states in his testimony that it is $13,926,557 98. The evidence all tends to show that the valuation is as high, and possibly higher, than the actual value of the property, and the taxation so oppressive as to render it extremely injudicious to increase the millage.

PENN AVENUE ACT.

The bonds thus far issued for improvements under the Penn avenue act amount to $4,851,709. The costs of the streets completed represented in this sum, is $1,379,980 98, only $328,043 41 of which has been collected. There is due and uncollected $2?4,819 19.

It is also plainly apparent that a large frontage on these extensive avenues is not sufficiently valuable, were the lots sold, to pay the amount assessed.

BROWNSVILLE AVENUE.

This is notably the case in Brownsville avenue, where the Commissioners in charge acknowledge that 70 of the 509 lots are valueless, as far as collections are concerned, while others fully acquainted with the selling price of property on the avenue place the number at not less than 200 or two-fifths of the whole.

The estimated cost of the improvement per foot front is $22, or $44 per lineal foot. Brownsville avenue, we may state here, is on a hillside, and seems better calculated for the improvement of property in the country to which it leads than the real estate upon which it is located, and which is compelled so far as might be to pay for the improvements.

On many other avenues property holders prefer to set back their fences 120 feet, the distance on either side of the roads on which liens for improvement assessments exceed, and permit their front lots to be sacrificed rather than pay what they consider ruinous assessments.

It will be seen that of the whole amount of bonds issued for improvement under the Penn avenue act, and supplements, the city will be compelled to assume probably the greater part. It should also be noted that this sum, $4,827,709, is not all the bonds that are to be issued before these suburban avenues are completed, and that the additional bonds must be an increase of the city debt now, as heretofore stated, far beyond its constitutional limit.

NEW WATER WORKS.

The water works are conceded to have been planned on an extravagant scale, which we cannot but characterize as unjustifiable. The city has not heretofore used on an average more than 14,000,000 gallons of water daily, and while 16,000,000 gallons would be a liberal supply, there is no probability that more than 20,000,000 gallons will be needed ten years hence. Yet the plans contemplate two pairs of immense engines calculated to raise 80,000,000 gallons every twenty-four hours, with reservoirs, etc., in proportion. Everything, even to the bills for work done, and the overcharges of some of the reservoir contractors, have been on the most extravagant scale, and the reckless manner in which money has been expended on the enterprise is indicative of insane folly or worse.

PIPE CONTRACTS.

The contracts have generally been let in immense lumps at the worst time possible to have been chosen. As a glaring instance of this we cite the pipe contract. It comprised about twelve thousand tons, and was awarded at from $83 to $88 50 per ton. Of this large quantity the evidence shows three-fourths, or say nine thousand tons, are still above ground, although the contract expired June 1, 1874. When this contract thus expired, there was about one-third of it not furnished (say 4,000 tons at $83); yet notwithstanding this the Water Commissioner in the face of vigorous protests of some of its members extended the time, at the old rates, when responsible parties were taking contracts at thirty dollars ($30) less per ton. The loss to the city on this (about $120,000) is small, however, compared with that which accrued on the entire pipe contract by so letting the whole 12,000 tons at this high figure when a few thousand tons would have been ample for the needs of the following three years; indeed up to the present time (pipe is now about forty-one dollars per ton); second, the interest at seven per centum on $720,000 invested in pipe which have lain above ground, and consequently useless, for an average of two years. Ordinary wisdom honestly applied would have saved the city in these items no less than $350,000. We shall dismiss this phase of water works extravagance by simply calling attention to the evidences developed, that, under the law, the high price paid, and the other many advantages to the contractor, to the detriment of the city, false weights, varying with the size of pipe from thirty to four hundred pounds each pipe, were turned in and paid for, while at the same time numbers of them were improperly tested, and others had defects plugged and otherwise surreptitiously hidden.

On the whole it has been proven, so far as the testimony of experts can prove, that $1,000,000 have been in various ways squandered on the works; that they should not have cost in the aggregate, at an outside figure, more than $5,000,000, and for that sum, or probably considerably less, the works should have been in successful operation a year ago.

We deem it due in justice to Messrs. Smith & Sons to state that three fourths of the pipe are still above ground, and can be weighed at small expense, and as they desire it to be weighed, we would recommend to the Water Committee of Pittsburgh to have the same done.

LIMIT OF INDEBTEDNESS.

The committee are of opinion that the Constitutional limit of indebtedness of the city of Pittsburgh has been reached.

COMPLIMENTARY FOR GOVERNOR HARTRANFT.

The committee conclude their report by urging the passage of the bill suggested by the Governor, for the appointment of a commission to report a uniform system for the improvement of cities, as the most practical mode of giving relief to the oppressed taxpayers. Governor Hartranft is complimented for his earnest efforts in behalf of municipal government.

The report is signed by J. M. Carson, Chairman, and J. C. Richardson, John Swan, C. A. Miner and G. C. Shields.

THE WATER WORKS.

How Shall the Needed $300,000 be Raised?—A Proposition from the Nation Trust Company Stockholders.

If the Legislature acts upon the finding of the Investigating Committee, as published elsewhere, that this city has already largely exceeded her debt limit, then there will be no chance for the city getting authority to raise the $300,000 necessary to complete the water works. Then the only alternative will be to let the water works lie in their present unproductive condition, or levy a sufficient tax to provide the means for finishing them. In this state of affairs, it is not surprising that there should be an effort made to realize enough from the claim of the city against the Nation Trust Company to complete the works. This claim exceeds $4?,000, and about one-fourth of the sum will be come in June next. It is stated that the counsel for the stockholders have a proposition to make to Councils, and a special meeting of the Finance Committee has been called for this afternoon, to receive and consider the same. What the proposition is has not yet been made public. Under the settlement between the city and the stockholders, the money is to be paid in four annual instalments, without interest; and it is to be presumed that the compromise will embody a proposition to pay a certain per centage of the claim in cash, in case a clear receipt is given.

By judicious management, and reasonable dealing, a compromise may be made which will enure to the benefit of the stockholders and at the same time help the city out of her present strait.

The Infant Watch Maker.

The COMMERCIAL office was visited yesterday by Srmuel E. G. Nixon, the "infant watch maker," in charge of his grandfather, Mr. Edward Gilliam, of Allegheny. The child is only two years and seven months old, and has developed most remarkable mechanical skill and dexterity for one of such tender years. His grandfather is one of the oldest watchmakers in the country, and it was at his bench that the child first exhibited his precocity. By very little training, he learned the name and use of every tool, and he can now take apart and readjust the works of a watch, putting every pin and wheel in its proper place. The operation was performed in this office, under the direction of Mr. Gilliam, in the presence of a number of spectators, much to the surprise and gratification. Little Samuel seems destined to make his mark in the world.

The exhibition by the pupils of Mrs. Slack Davis' dancing academy, at Lafayette Hall, last evening, was a great success. There was a large attendance of spectators and the pupils acquitted themselves to the great satisfaction of all.

TARENTUM CAMP GROUND.

The Lot Holders' Meeting—They Unanimously Resolve to Rebuild—Full Report of the Proceedings.

The free car that left Allegheny depot, on the West Penn Railroad, yesterday morning for Tarentum Camp Ground, carried a large number of lot owners, who arrived at Tarentum about eight o'clock, where they were joined by many citizens, and proceeded to view the ruins.

A prayer service was held at 10½ o'clock, led by Dr. S. B. Wolf, after which Mr. J. H. Walter, President of the Board of Trustees, nominated Mr. J. B. Canfield but on account of indisposition he declined, when Captain Saml. Chadwick was appointed Chairman.

A communication from the President of the Castle Shannon Railroad was read, as follows:

To J. H. Walter, Esq.:

DEAR SIR.—This company proposes to lease or sell your association eligible lands, admirably adapted to your use, at low prices, or on your own time, and in event of purchase or lease will transfer over our road, free of charge, all building material required in the erection of your cottages or dwelling houses, and also carry free to and from the grounds, for all time, all ministers of your church, and will also carry free, for two years, all heads of families who erect cottages or houses on the grounds, and will in all things else deal with your association on the most liberal terms. A free train is at your disposal at any time you desire to visit their grounds, which can be reached in from thirty to forty minutes, and we earnestly invite you to do so before making arrangements elsewhere. M. D. HAYS, President.

Mr. Nobbs moved that the communication be received, and that whilst we thank the Castle Shannon Railroad Company for their kind offer, yet we deem it inexpedient to accept it at the present time; and, further, that the action of the Trustees in the matter of improving the present camp grounds be fully indorsed, as follows:

That the grounds be cleared off and arrangement be made to rebuild, the present season.

Considerable discussion here arose, as there was a marked feeling on the part of a number to change the place in consequence of the destruction of the grove, and distance from the city. This discussion was participated in by Dr. Woolf, J. H. Walter, J. H. Hillerman, J. H. Nobbs, Robert McKelvey, Rev. M. J. Slippy, Daniel Lardin and others.

The list of lot holders was called, to ascertain who were and who were not in favor of occupying their lots by building. The vote resulted as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. J. W. Meeks, Wm. Adams, R. Robinson, W. C. Robinson, Gibson, Geo. Corbett, S. McKain, James Miller, W. A. Burgess, B. F. Kennedy, ——— Perry, Miss Roney. Jas. Sterling, D. Wallagher, F. D. Wallagher, William C. Cook, H. Darragh, B. Hanson, A. Ekas, Miller Lardin, Mary Evans, John Raddy, James Cameron, John Matthews, J. H. Nobbs, J. Perchment, Mrs. Sadie Finnerty, Mrs. A. A. Cramer, Wm. Freeman, W. R. Hamilton, J. H. Bascom, Wm. Nelson, G. Ashbaugh, J. B. Weeks, J. Copley, Wm. H. Stewart, J. M. Boyd, Shelet Dravo, McFarland, Miller Lardin, W. G. Taylor. C. F. Cassidy, Jane Cooper, J. Hunter, S. Morrison, J. Hughes & Co. for Tarentum charge, S. Davidson, John Eakar.

The vote showed that 95 out of 159 were in favor of rebuilding. On motion, the vote was made unanimous.

Mr. Hillerman moved that the National Camp Meeting Association be notified that the burning of the camp will not interfere with their arrangements to hold their meeting on the ground on the 9th of August. Also, that the Trustees be requested to lay out the lots of a uniform size of four hundred feet in each block, and the head of ground at the number one. After considerable discussion, and the ground being measured, it was carried.

The President announced that by the 15th of May the grounds will be ready to build upon, and that all lot holders will be compelled to build their cottages so as to throw all to the front, instead of between and on each other.

A vote of thanks was tendered to J. McC. Creighton, Esq., for furnishing a car free of charge to bring the lotholders to Tarentum and return.

It was announced by Mr. Walter that the annual meeting will be held on the 15th of May, instead of June.

At the close of the lotholders' meeting the trustees met and, on motion, a committee of five was appointed to visit the grounds and put it in good condition. Messrs. McCall, Humes, Kennedy, Jackson and Hemphill were appointed.

A committee was appointed to investigate the cause of the fire, and offer a reward for the arrest of the person or persons who caused it.

A committee of three was appointed to survey and lay off the ground, consisting of Humes, Nobbs and Kennedy.

A committee was appointed to wait upon the officials of the West Penn Railroad, and ascertain what the company will contribute toward repairing the grounds.

The meeting then adjourned.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

There was another great crowd at the Opera House last evening, when, for the first time in this city, Mr. E. A. Sothern appeared as *David Garrick* in the comedy of that title. The play is a beautiful one, but it did not seem to please the audience so well as the "Cousin." Mr. Sothern's *Garrick* was splendid in conception and rendition, his drunken scene in the house of *Ingot* being magnificently done. It deserved all the applause it got, and more. Miss Emma Pierce's *Ada Ingot* was a sweet, womanly interpretation, and confirmed the good opinion already formed of the young lady's abilities as an actress. Mr. Daly's *Mr. Ingot* was very acceptably rendered. Miss Hastings, Mr. Baker and Messrs. Owen, Dean, Waverly and Hicks did their share toward the success of the piece.

In the farce of "Dundreary Married and Settled," Mr. Sothern, Miss Pierce, Mr. Daly and the company appeared. A more absurd and laughable thing has not been seen on the stage here for a long time. All enjoyed themselves hugely.

The same bill will be repeated this evening.

Miss Jane Coombs Coming.

Miss Jane Coombs, the favorite young actress, will begin an engagement at the Opera House next Monday evening. She will appear in a round of her very best characters.

Academy of Music.

The Uncle Tom's Cabin troupe, with Sam S. Sanford and Little Nell, the Black Diamond, will play "Uncle Tom's Cabin" every evening next week, at the Academy of Music. Sanford is the equal in the *role* of *Uncle Tom*, while Little Nell is said to be a "regular screamer" as *Topsy*. Low prices will be charged.

Library Hall.

On Tuesday evening next, at Library Hall, the Stephen C. Foster Serenaders, one of our local organizations, will give a vocal and instrumental entertainment, for the benefit of the Young Women's Boarding Home. The Columbia organ fiends will lend their always efficient aid. The seats are now on sale at Kmake's, Sixth street.

Forepaugh's Centennial Show.

The various times and places at which Adam Forepaugh's great aggregation of animals, selected tame, and moral circus, will exhibit in this city and vicinity, are set forth in another column quite fully. It will pay any body to read that advertisement.

A Dangerous Practice.

The *Chronicle* directs attention to the practice, too often resorted to in the jury room, of arriving at verdicts by the pooling system. It cites a case in which a verdict for damages was made up, in this very way, and in which gross injustice was done to the defendants from the fact that, while the majority of the jurors fixed reasonable sums, one put down $80,000; and, when they came to divide by twelve, the verdict was, of course, found unjust and excessive. Indeed, the practice is wholly pernicious, and should not be resorted to in any event. A square disagreement would be preferable, at any time, to harmony of views at the sacrifice of justice. No juryman, who takes a proper view of the duty and responsibility imposed by his oath, will yield to any such arrangement. The remarks of our contemporary, in condemnation of the pooling system, are just and timely, and we cordially endorse them.

Fire Last Evening.

About nine o'clock last evening fire was discovered in a frame house situated near the bank of Allegheny river in the Eighteenth ward. An alarm was given from box 76, the nearest box, 78, failing to work. The call was promptly answered, but Acting Chief Engineer Evans found it necessary to procure water from Butler street and to run thirteen hundred feet of hose through a field. The house was only partially destroyed, and the loss will hardly exceed $300. The building was unoccupied, and was owned by Mr. Frank Sterling, who holds a policy of insurance upon it.

COLONEL WILLIAM A. HERRON leaves the city to-day for one or two weeks recreation.

IDLEWOOD CEMETERY.

Funerals by Railway.

It must be apparent to every one that the question, "How shall great cities dispose of their dead," cannot be satisfactorily answered by any of the proposed devices for their *destruction* by "cremation" or any other rapid process of decomposition. All the instincts of our nature recoil from any such suggestion.

It is not by a departure from a custom having its sanction in the sacred and profane history, as well as in the earliest traditions of our race, that we shall solve the problem. But rather in simply adapting the observance of the custom to the changed conditions of city life as it exists to-day, and as on other occasions employing the railway car. There is no other solution. The cemetery of the future *must be* accessible from all parts and surroundings of the city by railway!

The reasons for this inevitable conclusions are many and sufficient. It is a question of but brief time when sanitary and business conditions will again compel the abandonment of further interments within the boundary of the growing city, which already has encompassed the more important of our existing cemeteries, if it shall not be even required to remove the dead, as was the case but recently with the graveyards once far outside the earlier city limits. And it will perhaps be a briefer time when the sulphurous and acrid vapors of one thousand furnaces will not only destroy the vegetation, but will corrode the very marble monuments themselves, and make it impossible to preserve the present beauty of these establishments even if their continuance could otherwise be assured.

And, from an economic point of view, the steadily increasing cost of the necessarily limited space available takes the ownership of even a single "lot" out of the reach of the average family, and the cost of "cottage hire" compels all but the very wealthy to limit the number of attendant funeral guests, or to entail on themselves a tax which deprives them of the ability to care for their graves as they would desire. And again, the time required and the delays incident to this mode of transit prevents many, especially business men, from attending the funeral obsequies of any but their immediate relatives.

It is the mission of the locomotive to change all this. In many cities the change has been accomplished with the most gratifying results. Why shall Pittsburgh, with her peculiar situation especially requiring and especially suited to this step in progress, longer delay in taking it?

In the belief that it will satisfy all these considerations, and objects of importance not adverted to, it has been determined to organize an association to establish and maintain

A PUBLIC CEMETERY
TO BE REACHED BY RAILWAY,
AT
IDLEWOOD,

on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway, in Chartiers township, six miles from Union Depot, and but about three miles drive from the end of the new Point bridge.

Its projectors understand full well that the present is a most unfavorable time to inaugurate any new enterprise, if it require large investments, but the future conditions; and desiring to perfectly *assure the immediate* and *complete success* of their undertaking, have arranged its basis so as to *perfectly guard against all future difficulties.*

The ABSOLUTE CONTROL of a sufficiently large area (157 acres) and perhaps the

MOST ELIGIBLE SITE IN ALLEGHENY

has been secured, *without any present payment of purchase money and without any obligation to pay within any specified time any specified sum!*

The front corner of the land having agreed to *assume all the risks* which ordinarily would fall on the company. And moreover, CERTAIN provision has been made *to secure speed in perfect endowment* and

ENDOWMENT

of this company to an amount which cannot be less than from $300,000 to $500,000 for the improvement and perpetual preservation of the grounds. This liberal endowment assures the success and future great wealth of this cemetery as a PUBLIC INSTITUTION.

The financial and business basis is otherwise liberal to a degree (it is believed) never before equaled; and while it affords to the present owner of the lands a most generous return for the investment and the risks which he alone takes, it secures to a limited number of first purchasers *opportunities of advantage and profit rarely found in any business at any time.*

Its plan of government will commend itself to every one. All the affairs of the company will be controlled by a board of ELEVEN TRUSTEES, to be elected annually by the *owners of lots* within the cemetery.

The whole policy contemplated in the administration of its affairs has in view the establishing at this point of

THE CEMETERY OF THE FUTURE

for these cities. A Necropolis that will, at no distant day, cover its thousand acres and will remain through all time a possession for a burying place for their people.

And to the end that these objects may be at once accepted as of certain realization, every condition calculated to give this institution a broad and deep foundation in the interest and sympathies of the whole community will be immediately made available.

The system of conducting funerals by railway, connecting with all the roads entering Union Depot, and running the coaches thence into the cemetery grounds, will be introduced under conditions that will afford the *fullest opportunity for every manifestation of consideration and respect for the dead*, and will, while providing for a greatly larger number of attendants, do it with a very marked degree of economy in so doing.

The extensive grounds already secured and the vast adjoining acreage on which

TERRY WILL NEVER ENCROACH,

and which can never have a purchaser in competition with the cemetery, *assure the continuance* of such comparatively low prices as will enable those of even moderate means to purchase and beautify areas that will form a "family burying ground" for many generations, while those of greater wealth purchasing larger areas may *improve and embellish them to an extent and in a manner not possible* in cemeteries where the exorbitant price of "eligible lots" confine the general purchaser to merely ground enough for the graves of his immediate household.

As a substantial and sufficient foundation for the expenditures and purposes but briefly exposed in the above, a binding contract has been entered into with Mr. James H. Bell, the present owner of the land, by which the land intended to be first included in the cemetery, by which he agrees:

1st. To devote to the purposes of a public cemetery one hundred and fifty-seven acres of land at Idlewood.

2d. Agreeing that said land, and all additions to the cemetery to be established thereon, shall be under the control of eleven trustees, to be elected annually by the owners of the lots within the grounds included in the cemetery.

3d. Binding said Bell to give the cemetery company FOR ITS ENDOWMENT one-eighth (2,000) of all burial lots on his land; said lots *to be selected by the trustees* of the cemetery.

4th. Appropriating to the FURTHER ENDOWMENT of the cemetery one-fifth of the purchase money received for ALL OTHER lots on his land.

5th. The balance of the purchase money to be payable to Bell on conveyance of title for any lots sold by the company. Said purchase money to be represented on the books of the company in as many shares as there are burial lots of 25?feet area on Bell's land, and *the company or individual* first subscribers may, in lieu of the lots to which they are entitled, take an equal number of shares and secure proportionately share with Bell in the whole purchase money.

6th. Four hundred of the two thousand endowment lots are to be sold to first subscribers at fifty dollars each, to produce a fund of

$20,000, TO BEGIN THE IMPROVEMENT

of the cemetery, under the direction of the trustees. The remaining 1,600 endowment lots, if judiciously selected and retained for future disposal, will no doubt realize from five to ten times that price, and with one-fifth of all other sales it would appear reasonable to assume that the total endowment thus provided for in excess of all payments of purchase money cannot be less than

$500,000,

which, with all other income and profits of the company, is to be used for the supporting, maintenance, extension and perpetual preservation of the cemetery.

Arrangements similar to those with Mr. Bell are in progress and will, no doubt, be concluded with the owners of the adjoining lands sufficient to make the initial quantity over 200 acres, and it is also probable that

CHARTIERS CEMETERY

adjoining this property, and an already well established institution, will be incorporated with, and in any event it must be substantially a part of the great cemetery to be here established.

Only a brief consideration of the foregoing suggestions and facts, and of the plans of the subscriptions to be signed by intending purchasers of the first 400 lots, will be necessary to establish the conclusion that this is beyond question

THE MOST LIBERAL BUSINESS PROPOSITION EVER MADE IN THIS CITY.

Neither as individuals, nor as corporators, do the subscribers take the slightest risk; *as individuals, they bargain for a direct, substantial consideration* of many times the value of their subscription; as a corporation, they acquire *as an incident of their organization, and without the payment of any consideration, an invested capital and vested rights* that will endow them, as a public institution, with hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The subscription paper is merely the agreement of the signers, that when the success and full endowment of the cemetery is assured, (no lacts that must give choice lots a value of at least from $100 to $300,) they will then purchase one or more of these choice lots or shares at the minimum price of $50.

On this showing and on these conditions subscriptions to the amount of

$20,000 ONLY

will be at present received. When that amount is reached the subscribers will be called together and will organize by the election of trustees. After the organization of the company it will be for the trustees chosen by the lot owners to determine on further action.

Subscriptions may be made, either personally or by letter, with

JAS. H. BELL, Idlewood.
R. PATRICK & Co., Bankers, Fifth avenue.
J. S. SCULLY, Cashier Diamond National Bank.
J. D. BIGGERT, Insurance Agency, 61 Fourth avenue.
GEO. S. MCKEE, 127 Liberty street
EDWARD JAY ALLEN, 127 Fifth av.
ANDREW PATTERSON,

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Special Meeting Last Night—Transaction of New and Unfinished Business—Resolutions in Relation to the Lowry Engine—Passage of Ordinances for Street Improvements, &c., &c.

Allegheny Councils held a special meeting last evening for the purpose of clearing the desks of the business, which has accumulated since the 1st of January.

SELECT BRANCH.

This Council was called to order by President Patterson, who stated the purpose for which the meeting was called.

Unfinished business from Common Council was first considered, and the action of that branch was all concurred in except a resolution granting L. Bechtold permission to place a gas lamp in front of his place of business, which was laid over.

The report of the Street Committee was presented by Mr. Voegtley. It was received and filed.

Mr. Slack presented a remonstrance against the grading, paving, curbing and sewering of Jackson street; also a communication from the Inspectors of the Penitentiary, asking permission to construct a sewer from the Penitentiary to connect with the street sewer; also a communication from Wm. Thaw, asking that certain taxes illegally collected from him for opening Perrysville avenue be refunded. All the above papers were referred to the proper committees.

Mr. Slack also presented a report from the City Treasurer in relation to the Poor Board indebtedness. The indebtedness on account of current expenses, etc., is $28,000 —this being on Fund No. 1. On Fund No. 2, for purchase of farm and construction of buildings, the indebtedness is $37,000. This last mentioned debt was incurred by resolution of Councils authorizing the Poor Board to borrow $25,000 to pay balance due on the Home and the opinion of the City Solicitor that the Board may obligate themselves to cover existing indebtedness. The report was referred to the Finance Committee.

The following ordinances were considered:

For grading and paving Eagle alley from Grant street to Long alley. Passed. For grading, paving and curbing Grantham street from Pitusburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railway to Lacock street. Passed. For street from present terminus to Troy Hill road. Passed. For the construction of a lateral sewer on Sprout alley from Rebecca street to the Allegheny river. Passed. For the substitution of curbstone on the opening of Middle alley. Passed. For the appointment of viewers to appraise and assess damages and benefits on the construction of Pleasant Valley main sewer, between Washington avenue and Charles street. Passed. For payment of part of the cost of grading Rolla street. Passed. For payment for construction of stone wall on Henderson street, to Rev. J. Witherspoon. Lost. For payment of $10,500 for construction of stone wall on 3rd and 4th street. Referred to the City Solicitor for an opinion as to whether the city is liable for the payment. For the relief of property owners on Henderson street. For the issue of $87,000 of bonds, to meet the payments of which it is provided that an annual tax of $5,760 shall be levied and collected for ten years. Passed. For the construction of a main sewer on Hanover street and McClure avenue. Passed.

Common Council business was taken up, when the action of that body on the resolution against testing the Lowry engine was non-concurred in.

Adjourned.

COMMON BRANCH.

This body was called to order at 8 P. M. by President Golden.

The Chair stated that the meeting was called to consider new and unfinished business awaiting action. The rules were suspended in order to take up the regular business.

Mr. Bedell offered a resolution for the appointment of a special Committee to ascertain by what authority the Water Committee of former Councils contracted with A. Harper & Co. for the building of the present Lowry engine, without any reference to the duty or ability of said engines, and requesting the Mayor to appoint such a committee with the attendance of witnesses before the said special committee. Adopted.

On the call of the wards, papers were presented as follows:

Mr. Scholes offered an resolution for a committee of five to make arrangements for a suitable celebration of the 4th of July. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Hunter—A resolution instructing the Water Committee to not permit the Lowry engine to be tested.

This gave rise to a tedious discussion of the Lowry engine, at the close of which the resolution was adopted by a vote of 12 yeas to 10 nays.

Mr. Lowing—Petition for the establishment of the grade of Hemlock alley. Referred.

Mr. Long—Resolution for renumbering houses on Lincoln avenue. Referred.

Mr. Cooke—Remonstrance of citizens against the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Railway Company for obstructing their coal stand at the corner of Pennsylvania and Beaver avenues. Referred.

Mr. Scholes presented the report of the Committee on Fire Engines and Hose, embracing a report, called for by resolution of Councils, of the persons employed in the Fire Department, together with their pay.

The following ordinances were considered:

Ordinance amending an ordinance entitled "Wharves and Wharfmasters," fixing the rates of wharfage, which was read and laid over at the last regular meeting. Referred back to the Wharf Committee.

The ordinance authorizing the issue of sewer bonds was passed finally. The ordinance for widening Church avenue was also passed finally.

All other action of Select Council was concurred in.

Mr. Cochran offered an ordinance for the opening of a forty-three feet street along the railroad from Franklin street to Washington avenue. Referred to the Street Committee.

Adjourned.

Alleged Train Wrecker Arrested.

Wm. Parshall, who resides near Sedgwick Station, on the Connellsville Railroad, was arrested on Wednesday by Constable Thomas M. Fee, of Connellsville, on a charge of misplacing a switch and causing an accident on the road. The accused was taken before Justice of the Peace McCormick, who committed him to the Fayette county jail for trial. It appears that a short time ago a section of Parshall was killed on the road and that the company refused to pay